EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY · O.L.D. TIMERS ASSN.

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JULY 1934

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Reliance
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Hanna

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 11 | JULY, 1934 | NUMBER 7

Old Timers' Association Tenth Annual Reunion

It matters not if heads be white
If hearts be two-and-twenty,
Though grief and sorrow try the soul,
Of joys there are a-plenty;
For who that sees a day reborn
Can languish in its glory?
Or who that thrills with spring can call
His life an outworn story?

—THOMAS CURTIS CLARK

THE passing of the tenth annual Old Timers' reunion, surpassing that of any preceding year, on Saturday, June 16, places "Old Timers' Day" in Rock Springs in a class by itself. A larger crowd of Old Timers was here than formerly; at least they were here part of the day, the remainder of the time, judging from the oft repeated question, "Do you remember when?" was spent (in spirit) in Almy, Spring Valley, Carbon, Cumberland, Como, Baldwin and Pleasant Valley (Scofield), or in whatever place they had first entered the serviee of the Company. The weather man furnished his usual brand of suitable weather, as though it were, "his not to reason why, his but to do, or die," and the city was gaily bedecked and assumed a most festive appearance.

Business Meeting

The business meeting opened promptly at 10 A. M., at the Elks Home, with President D. V. Bell presiding. After the invocation by Rev. Herald C. Swezy, the meeting proceeded with election of the following officers for the coming year:

President, William McIntosh, Superior
Vice President, George N. Darling, Rock Springs
Secretary, A. G. Hood, Superior
Treasurer, Frank Tallmire, Rock Springs

Directors:
John Firmage, Jr., Rock Springs, 1 year
Nick Burns, Reliance, 1 year
Hugh Gregory, Winton, 2 years
W. A. Raite, Hanna, 2 years
Demetrius Powell, Rock Springs, 3 years
George Blacker, Sr., Superior, 3 years

The newly elected President, Mr. William McIntosh, then assumed charge of the meeting and thanked the members for honoring him with that position.

A touch of solemnity was added to the meeting by the reading by the Secretary of the names of the following members who had passed to the Great Beyond since the last reunion, and by the beautiful and appropriate eulogy given by Mr. J. B. Young. Mr. Young's words contained much food for serious thought and instilled a feeling of hope and comfort in the minds of his listeners.

JOHN LIND,
Entered service at Rock Springs in 1906.
Died there June 10, 1933.

W. D. BAILLIE,
Entered service at Hanna in 1907.
Died there July 9, 1933.

MICHAEL MURINKO, SR.,
Entered service at Rock Springs in 1891.
Died there October 24, 1933.

PAUL DUGAS,
Entered service at Rock Springs in 1906.
Died there November 12, 1933.

MICHAEL ZUPP,
Entered service at Rock Springs in 1900.
Died there January 19, 1934.

THOMAS CROFT,
Entered service at Rock Springs in 1882.
Died there February 3, 1934.

MIKE BORCICH,
Entered service at Rock Springs in 1903.
Died at Superior February 9, 1934.

JAMES ZUICK,
Entered service at Rock Springs in 1890.
Died at Ogden February 27, 1934.

ANDREW URAM,
Entered service at Rock Springs in 1904.
Died there March 15, 1934.

THOMAS COOK,
Entered service at Rock Springs in 1890.
Died at Hanna March 19, 1934.

The Employes' Magazine is distributed to employes free of cost. Subscription to other than employes $1.50 per year. Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

RICHARD LEWIS,
Entered service at Rock Springs in 1886.
Died there May 14, 1934.

GEORGE BENSON,
Entered service at Carbon in 1894.
Died at Los Angeles May 11, 1934.

Mr. McAuliffe addressed the meeting, not as an Old Timer, but as a friend and adviser. He stressed the importance of Scout training, and the effect it had in upbuilding the character of our young boys and girls. He detailed the renown that our First Aid Teams had gained and the interest that had been created in mining circles by the safety efforts of The Union Pacific Coal Company. An important announcement along those lines was promised for the afternoon.

The meeting was closed with benediction by Rev. Herald C. Swezy.

The Parade

As for the parade, the description given by Mr. David G. Thomas, in his 1934 tribute in poetry to Old Timers' Association, tells the story:

"The golden glory of mid-June brings us this festal day,
That we may meet and mingle in the good old-fashioned way,
And visit with each other while the wondrous tales are told,
Of merriment and happiness ere we were counted old.
God took the silver from the stars and placed it in our hair,
And brushed away the aching pain and freed each soul from care;
And all around us we may see, no matter where we go,
A welcome smile awaiting us from friends we used to know.

The Old Home Town is festooned with gay banners waving high,
To catch the merry sunbeams as they flutter from the sky;
And all along the line of march the bands will sweetly play,
And people throng the busy streets to cheer you on the way.
And ye who knew the bonny glens, the heather and the broom,
May live again among the Lochs, or on the banks o' Doon;
For ye have heard the bag-pipes skirl as in your native land,
So let us all be "thankit" for McAuliffe's Kiltie Band.

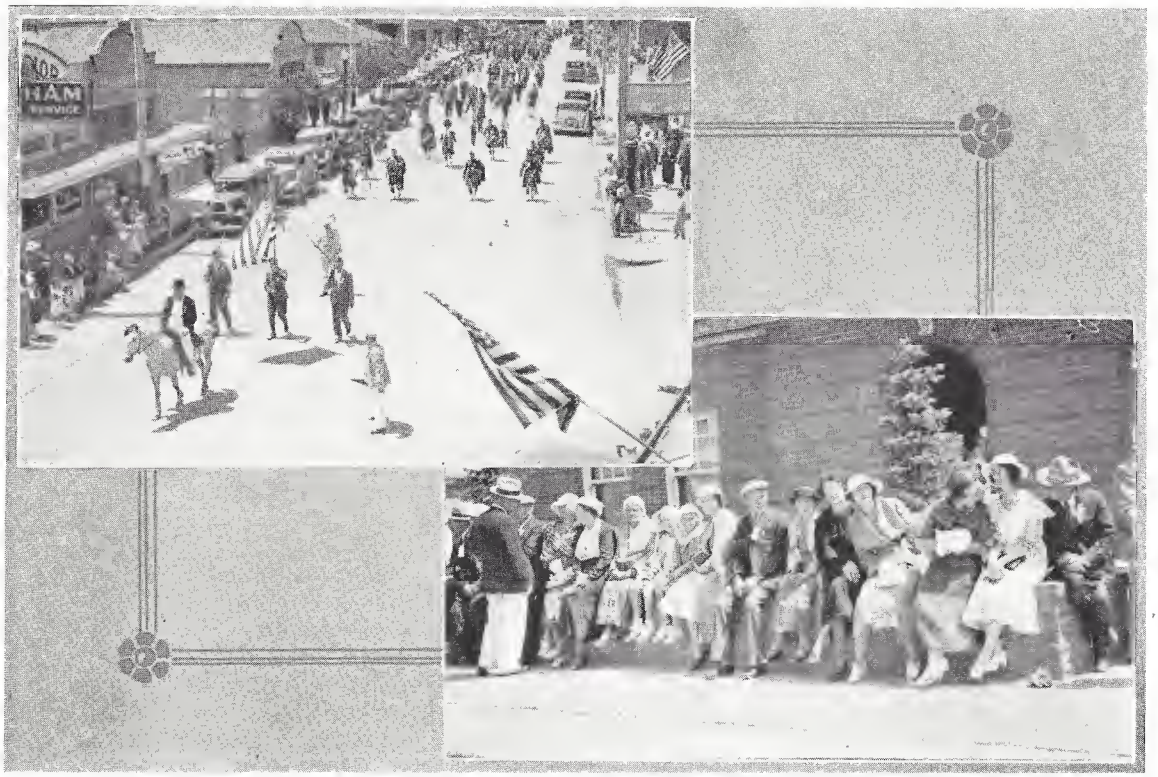
The drama of the vanished years has been your lot to play,
How well you did your manly part is known to us today;
Now younger actors take the stage you occupied so long,
And so today they act and play and honor you with song.
So, Cheerio, Old Timer, the world is yours today,

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF OLD TIMERS' ASSOCIATION

WILLIAM MCINTOSH,
President

FRANK TALLMIRE,
Treasurer

A. G. HOOD,
Secretary



Head of parade approaching General Office Building.
Group in front of Elks Building waiting for parade.

The Old Home Town is proud of you, whate'er you do or say;
And when the big parade is o'er we'll circle and join hands
And sing and dance and listen to the music of the bands."

Superintendent Thomas H. Butler filled the position of Marshal with precision and dignity, acquired from long years of experience combined with natural qualifications. Paul Cazin, drummer, and Pipers Ross and Milne of Denver, who assisted the Kiltie Band last year, again gave generously of their talents. An added feature which claimed a large share of attention was the Hanna Girls' Drum Corps. The parade aroused so much interest that long before it started, entire parking space along the line of march was occupied.

Following is the complete formation:

Marshal .....Thomas H. Butler
Assistants ..H. C. Livingston, Edward Morgan
Color Guard....Kenneth Darling, Richard Webster, Edward Prieshoff
Drum Major.....Robert Hotchkiss
Scotch Pipers
55, 50, 45, 40 Year Men
Superior Band
Hanna Drum and Bugle Corps
35, 30, 25, 20 Year Men
Winton and Reliance Band
Superior B, C and E First Aid Team
Hanna Girl Scout Team
Hanna Boy Scout Team
Rock Springs Band
Other First Aid Teams
Other Girl Scout Teams
Other Boy Scout Teams
Hanna Band
Autos with Old Timers

Several photographs were taken of the parade at different points along the route and of the entire assembly on the grand stand near the Old Timers' Building.

The Banquet

The appearance of the hall was exceptionally beautiful and caused much favorable comment. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Hanna orchestra and the banquet was one of excellence in every respect. At its conclusion, the Toastmaster expressed words of appreciation and welcome to the assembled members and guests, after which Mr. Eugene McAuliffe was called upon to introduce the speaker of the day. Upon arising, Mr. McAuliffe said:

"Before I say a few words in introducing the speaker of the day, I wish to give you the contents of a letter received by Mr. Pryde from Dr. Scott Turner, Director of U. S. Bureau of Mines, supplemental to the First Aid

meeting of yesterday, and the honors that our first aid men received. Dr. Turner advises Mr. Pryde that the Sentinels of Safety trophy has been awarded "B" Mine, Superior, for excellence in safety work, and somewhat later a certificate of the National Safety Council will be given each man in "B" Mine, Superior. This is a further evidence that our people are making progress toward safety.

"We are here again, many of us for the tenth time, as your guests, you who are 'Old Timers'. Without you, neither Father Welsh, the gentleman who will address you, nor any of us, would be standing before you today, there would be no entrancing music, no program, and we would not be under the great obligations that we are for the splendid dinner served us in a most admirable manner today.

"Somewhere a few days ago, I read an alleged epitaph, 'Died at thirty, buried at sixty.' Such could not be said of any of our 'Old Timers'. May I remind you that we have the 'Dean' of the Old Timers with us today, Mr. James Moon, who entered the service of the Company at Almy, in 1874, sixty years ago. I do not propose to mention Mr. Moon's age, but whatever it may be, he is yet young in body and soul.

"We have a few other 'Old Timers,' eleven of whom with Mr. Moon make up a round dozen whose combined period of service totals 643 years. I question whether you can find twelve men engaged in the hazardous industry of mining coal that can show a greater period of service than those twelve men. A few days ago I picked up a church paper which asked the question, 'How old are you?' Then the writer said:

> 'Youth is not a time of life—it is a state of mind. It is not a matter of ripe cheeks, red lips, and supple knees; it is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions; it is a freshness of the deep springs of life.
>
> 'Youth means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite of adventure over love of ease. You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair.
>
> 'In the central place of your heart there is a wireless station. So long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer, courage, grandeur and power, from the earth, from men and from the Infinite, so long are you young. When the wires are all down and all the central place of your heart is covered with the snows of pessimism and the ice of cynicism, then are you grown old indeed, and may God have mercy on your soul.'

Well, we all need mercy, whether we be young or old. May it be our lot to receive at least the mercy that we each deserve.

"Again and for the tenth time, the 'Old Timers' special and well beloved bard, (Mr. D. G. Thomas), has written his word of greeting and of affectionate regard. You will find the verses 'Old Timers, 1934' in the gold covered program which contains much that will help you recall old days and old friends, many of whom have passed on. The table of 'Membership' on page 19 shows your amazing growth in numbers, growing from 283 in 1925 to 635 in 1934; and the table on Page 20 shows that you are representatives of 31 nationalities, something that speaks for fraternal good will and fellowship. On your tenth reunion, I make bold to say that nowhere else in America will such a gathering of men who work in the mines be held, either this year or next. I sometimes wonder if the Wyoming winds which blow so unfailingly, do not sweep away much of our everyday unhappiness. It is my privilege to present to you our mutual friend, Mr. T. S. Hogan, who will address you, your wives, and your guests.

"Mr. Hogan is the Chairman of the Coal Labor board of District No. V, including the Rocky Mountain States, and is generally known as the Presidential Representative, and an impartial member of the Board.

"Labor relations are in no way a new adventure for Mr. Hogan. As a very young man, he was very prominently connected with the Knights of Labor movement in Montana, representing the men employed in the metal mining and smelting industry. Studying law, and some time after his admission to the Montana bar, Mr. Hogan was elected to the Montana State Senate, also serving as Secretary of State for Montana. Somewhat later, Mr. Hogan engaged in the oil producing business, and his activities in this direction covered a material portion of the Rocky Mountain region and Old Mexico. Immediately previous to his appointment by President Roosevelt to the position he now occupies, Mr. Hogan was serving as Assistant Solicitor in the Department of the Interior at Washington.

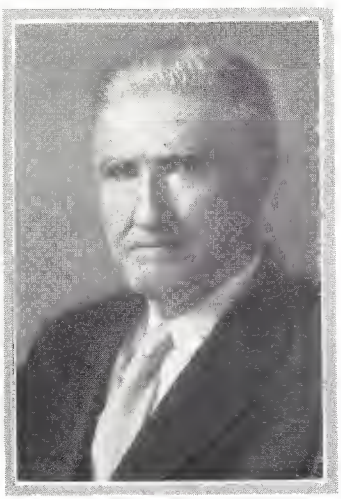
"Many brilliant speakers have preceded Mr. Hogan, one of whom, the Governor of Wyoming, Hon. Leslie A. Miller, is with us today. I am sure every Old Timer and guest will find in Mr. Hogan a sincere friend and advisor.

"I present Mr. T. S. Hogan."

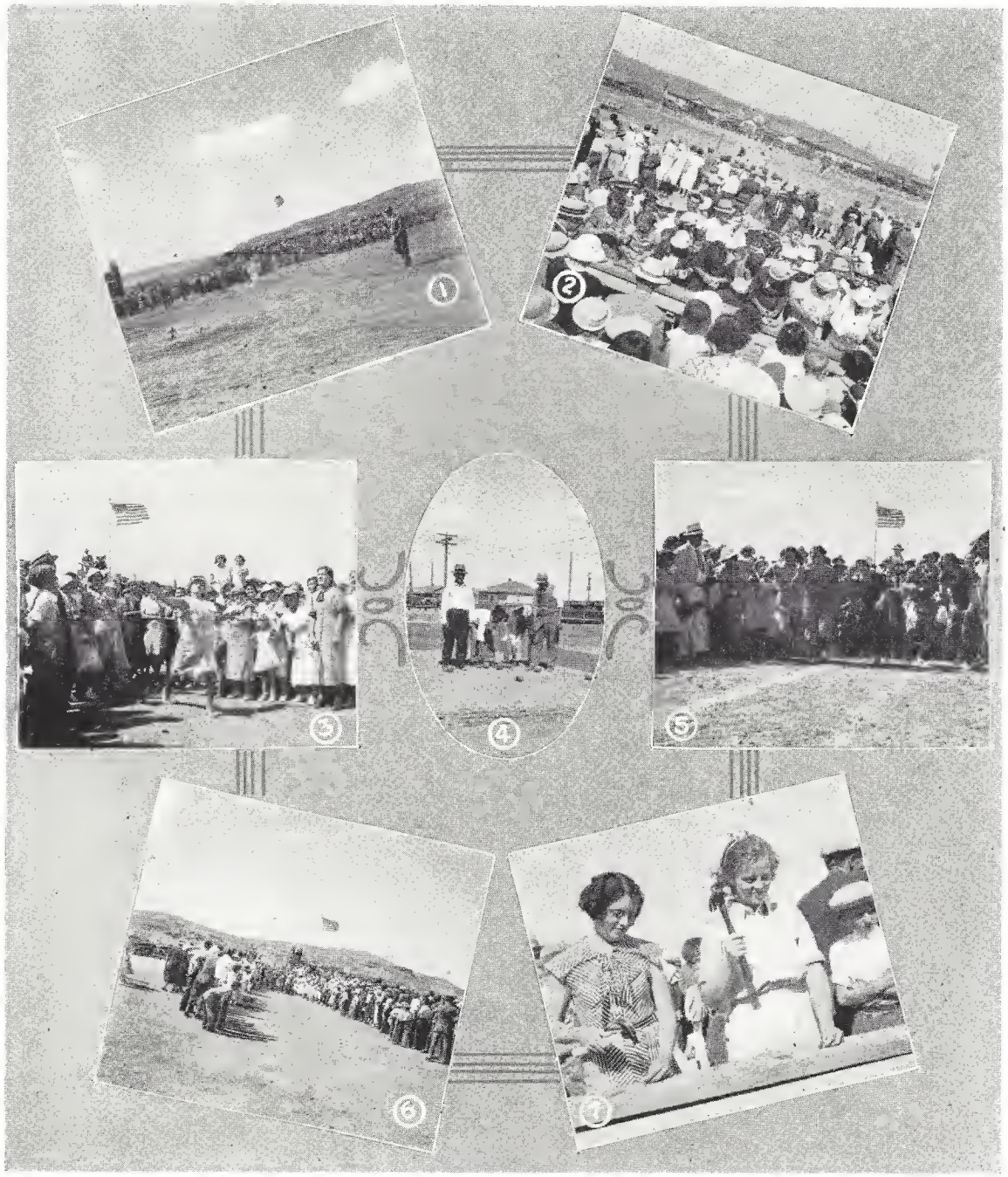
Nothing that could be said here, would add to the logic and force of Mr. Hogan's speech. Clear, masterly and pertinent to the industrial conditions that exist in this and other countries today, it is fortunate that it is possible to reproduce it, in full, in this narrative.

"Mr. Chairman, Old Timers, Ladies and Gentlemen: Ever since I was honored by the invitation to speak to you today, which invitation I received a few weeks ago, I have been trying to figure out what possible justification there could be for selecting me for this important event. After you have listened to me I fear you will be agreed that there was no such excuse at all.

"The Tenth Annual Reunion of your Old Timers Association would justify the presence here of any of the Nation's most distinguished citizens and I can assure you that I approach the task of attempting to speak to you with due humility. Your Mr. McAuliffe, in advising me over long distance telephone that I had been selected for this honor, suggested to me that I was not expected to engage in any fulsome praise or flattery of any of the people connected either with The Union Pacific Coal Company or this Association. However, I can say without being charged with any attempt at flattery, that the Old Timers Association, The Union Pacific Coal Company, and especially and personally Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, are entitled to the thanks of not only this community but of this State and this Nation for having established a system of genuine, hearty and unaffected cooperation between employes and management in the conduct of the coal business. The intelligence and good faith of that cor-



Mr. T. S. Hogan



SCENES DURING THE VARIOUS CONTESTS.

1—Crowd watching soft-ball contest.
2—Potato peeling contest.
3—Mrs. Tom Drnas, winner of ladies baseball throwing contest, making a mighty heave.
4—A close decision in Bocce Balli game.
5—Start of the Egg Race for ladies.
6—Crowd watching Ladies Baseball throwing contest.
7—Mrs. Matt Iskra and Mrs. George Blacker, Jr., driving nails.

poration has been, in practical results, satisfactory to both the employers and employes in the routine of your daily work. It has added to the comfort and enjoyment of your daily lives and it has furnished an example and an inspiration to other coal mining areas, and, beyond that, to other industries. If we could have the same mutual respect and confidence between management and employes which exists in this area, there would be little industrial strife in the coal mining districts of the United States, and, incidentally, I would lose my job as Chairman of the Coal Labor Board.

"As limited as is the time at my disposal, I must

Left—Mr. Eugene McAuliffe.
Right—Governor L. A. Miller.

take time to compliment all of you on the splendid work you have done over a long period of time in the matter of education, training and practice in making coal mining as safe as is reasonably possible and also the work you have done in cultivating, both in youth and in age, the spirit of helpfulness and good citizenship.

"One would needs be immune to all human emotions if he could witness the happenings of yesterday and today without a thrill reaching to the very fibre of his being. Especially must one who has himself spent all of his adult life amid similar scenes and occupations be inspired and somewhat subdued by this impressive gathering of Old Timers. The mind will revert to other days; memory will persist in reviving scenes and happenings when the blood of youth surged in our own veins and the visions and ambitions of early manhood and womanhood painted the future with the brilliant brush of anticipation. None of us have escaped our disappointments but as I look over this gathering today I know that I can truthfully say to you that you have borne the heat and burden of the day with credit and courage; that you and other men and women like you by your energy, fortitude and pioneering spirit have builded a nation of which you may well be proud.

"I think the existing conditions in the coal mining industry, the general state of tension in the public mind and the anxiety which we all feel in regard to the great National experiments now under way, justifies me in speaking to you today of these problems which I know to be in the minds of all of you. Speaking first of the coal mining industry, as a separate entity in the great industrial set-up of the United States, I think it is a fair statement to say that in general those engaged in that industry, whether operators or miners, look to the future with considerable pessimism. Other sources of fuel and power have invaded the field which was formerly supplied exclusively by the coal mining industry. Gas, oil and water power have displaced hundreds of millions of tons of coal with disastrous results, both to the capital and labor employed in the coal industry. I wish I could truthfully bring you some message of an immediate amelioration of that condition. I wish I could tell you that very presently coal would again resume its place as the almost exclusive source of power in American transportation and industry—that, no one can truthfully do. However, I think it is proper to say on an occasion of this kind that the ultimate future of the coal industry is not really as gloomy as many people believe. Let's not forget that even today the almost inexhaustible coal reserves of the United States remain one of its principal assets and that all but two or three of the nations of the World would count even one-tenth of those reserves a priceless national asset. And in this connection let me say in regard to the coal industry, as well as all other industries, that it cannot be a calamity for a Nation with an intelligent citizenship to be blessed with an abundance of things essential to a higher civilized life. It cannot be we are so lacking in intelligence and resourcefulness that we will permit the lives of our people to be impoverished by plenty.

"But departing from generalities and speaking specifically of competition between coal and other sources of power and fuel, I might suggest that I spent thirty years in the oil business and that I have made an exhaustive study of the petroleum resources of the United States. As a result of that, I may say that, except for the next relatively few years, the competition from oil and gas will be tremendously decreased. Already all of the gas fields of America east of the Mississippi River, with the possible exception of the State of Mississippi, have passed the summit of their production and cannot with safety assume further contracts for a supply of gas. There may be temporary and local exceptions to this, but speaking generally, the whole system of natural gas line extensions and contracts for public service of gas in that whole area is now over-extended. West of the Mississippi River there still remain tremendous gas fields, of which only a minor percentage of the reserves has been exhausted, but, in spite of the magnitude of these deposits, there is a very definite and fixed limit to their ultimate production of gas. It should be borne in mind that to justify the tremendously expensive pipe-line systems which transport this gas to industrial centers, sometimes as far as 1200 miles from its source, the supply should be sufficient to last those cities at least 50 years. Figured on this basis, our National Government, with such knowledge of the estimated reserves of the gas fields of America, would be and is justified in forbidding further extensions of gas lines except in relatively local situations.

"In the matter of fuel oil as a competitor for coal, it can be truthfully said that if the Federal Government would accept the judgment of the best engineers and geologists in the petroleum business, it would very presently forbid the use of fuel oil in competition with coal. I am not unmindful of the risk one assumes in attempting to figure the oil reserves of the United States but it can be said that the visible supply of oil (and by that I mean the estimated oil reserves of all the known oil fields of the United States) does not exceed a sufficient quantity to last this Nation over twelve years. In making this estimate, due allowance is made for the tremendous depth to which the technological advancement has made it possible to drill, nor does it ignore improved methods of obtaining the greatest possible recovery from the saturated sands and limes, in which oil is found. Time does not permit an analysis of oil field by oil field, nor even state by state in arriving at this estimate of ultimate recovery, but I can assure you that the best informed geologists and engineers, including those employed by all of the major oil companies, recognize the figures here given as approximately correct. They also believe that within a period of not to exceed five years the Federal Government will be compelled to take cognizance of the exhaustion of the oil resources of the Nation and place a definite and fixed limit on the quantity that can be permitted to be annually produced.

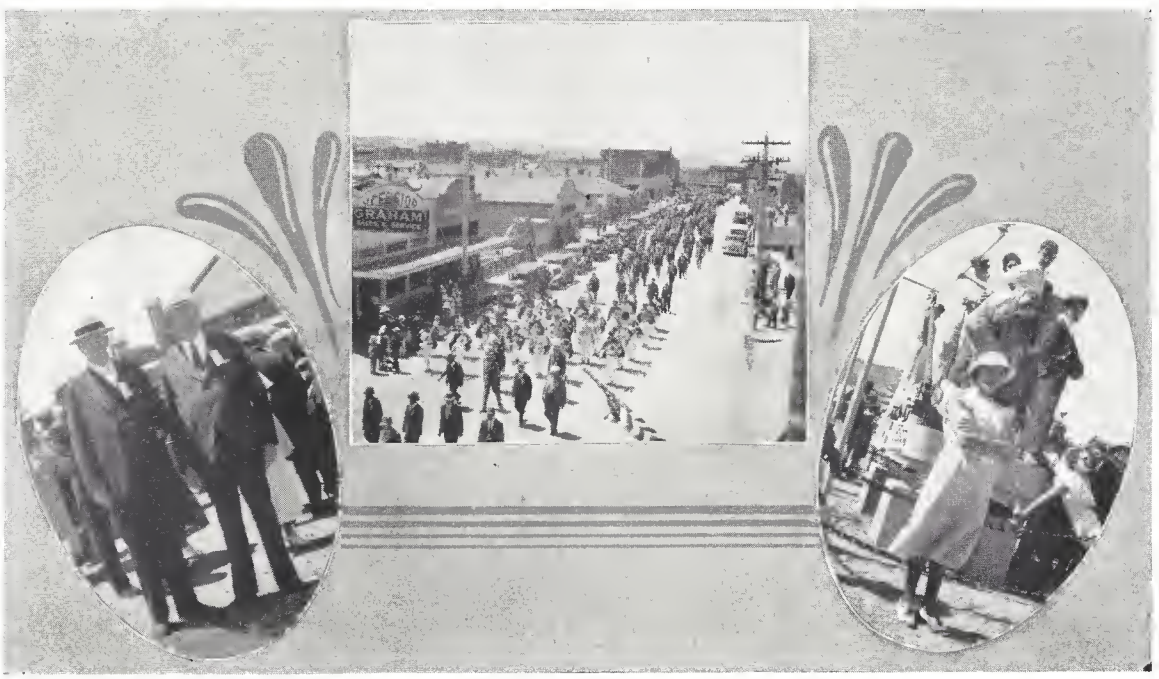
"At one time it was generally believed in the pe-

troleum industry that upon the exhaustion of the crude oil reserves, the supply would be supplemented by production from shale. I think it can now be truthfully said that few, if any, well informed people in the industry now consider shales as a major source of crude oil supply, but, on the contrary, practically all are agreed that the gasoline and motor fuel of the future will be produced from coal. Other nations, notably England and Germany, now produce a considerable portion of their motor fuel from coal.

"To the coal operator who is wondering how he will survive the coming year, or the miner who is concerned with next month's job, this viewpoint of the future may furnish little solace, but nevertheless when the time comes when the Nation must turn to coal for its motor fuel supply there will be then, as now, hundreds of thousands of people whose immediate welfare will depend on the prosperity of the coal industry. I make the prediction now, and I ask you to bear it in mind in the future, that within five years a substantial tonnage of coal will be mined for the manufacture of gasoline and other motor fuels, and that within ten years it will require a million tons of coal per day to substitute for the depletion in the oil fields of the United States.

"If we are correct in this assumption in regard to the exhaustion of oil and gas reserves of the Nation there still remains the rapid expansion and development of water power. This is accentuated by such great governmental projects as the Tennessee Valley, the Columbia River development, Boulder Dam, and a multitude of others. Let me say by way of encouragement here that as tremendous as these developments are, the growth in the use of electric power in homes and on farms of America will more than off set these extensions in the volume of electric power production. Also, in this connection it can be said that even many of the water power projects now in process of construction cannot stand the test of legitimate competition with electric power produced from cheaply mined coal. It is a fallacy of wide prevalence in the minds of the people that electric current produced by water power is necessarily the cheapest. Quite often the interest on the initial investment exceeds in annual cost what it would take to produce the same amount of power from coal.

"However, I must confess that in discussing these matters with operators and coal miners, while they may do me the courtesy of pretending to be interested in any statements that I may make, yet they will not, as a rule, show any enthusiasm for anything so remotely in the future as five years hence. Let us, therefore, revert to the more immediate present and to the conditions in our national life which will affect us favorably or unfavorably in the immediate present. I am sure that every person within the sound of my voice is greatly concerned as to what the future will be and as to where the unbeaten path which we now pursue will lead us. Of one thing only are we sure, and that is that the future will be greatly different from the past. The time at my disposal forbids anything but the most fragmentary discussion of the great problems with which we as a people are confronted. Let me remind you that the entire world is in the throes of industrial, economic and agricultural changes; that Germany, Italy, Austria and a group of lesser nations have undertaken to solve problems similar to our own by the surrender of such measure of democracy as they had heretofore enjoyed and have substituted therefor a dictatorship which arbitrarily controls and directs every human activity with those nations. Let me remind you also that even in the case of Italy where that system has been in vogue for more than ten years, it has been totally unable to find a satisfactory solution for the problems of its people and that that nation is rapidly drifting into what amounts to a complete state of socialism. The attempt to bolster up and sustain what we have come to call the 'capitalist system", if it has succeeded at all, has only succeeded by divesting the management of industry of practically



Left: Mr. W. D. Ryan, Kansas City, Mo. (left.) Mr. John P. White, Des Moines, Iowa (right.)
Center: View of Parade.
Right: Mrs. Tom Drnas, winner of Ladies Baseball throwing contest and other events.

all of its authority over its own affairs. The German experiment is too new to be judged by its accomplishments up to date, but already the grandiose promises of its leaders seem to lack the evidence of successful consummation.

"Recently the disbelievers in the program of our Government have united in vociferously proclaiming that the British Empire bas emerged from the depression more rapidly than the United States and without resort to any of the governmental infringements upon individual rights and initiative imposed by our Government on the people of this nation. From this statement of alleged facts they attempt to prove that our recovery has been delayed rather than hastened by the activities of our Government in controlling the normal processes of our industrial, agricultural and commercial life.

"There are two fundamental fallacies in this hypothesis due to a misstatement of the facts for, first, the Britisb Empire has not recovered from the depression more rapidly than we; second, she has adopted just as far-reaching and revolutionary changes in her economic system as have been adopted in the United States. We forget that she preceded us by ten years with a dole system of such magnitude that all the rest of the world predicted her financial collapse and held up that dole system as a horrible example of what to avoid at all hazard. She departed from the gold standard long before we did; she levied taxes on wealth that bordered on confiscation. She went beyond all previous experience of nations in manipulating currencies and mediums of exchange in the international control of commerce. She has subjected her privately owned industries to a control quite as sweeping as that proposed in this country. But her most revolutionary departure from what had come to be accepted as the settled policy of Britain, was the substitution for free trade of a system of government-controlled quotas in imports and exports.

"These untried and almost desperate methods Enggland has adopted in an attempt to reopen her closed, or partially closed, factories and whether they will succeed in meeting the competition of Japan and others in world markets as well as in her own provinces remains as yet undemonstrated. On top of all this, in her greatest city—London—a full-fledged Socialist Mayor and Council were recently elected and have launched a tremendous program of construction of homes for workmen and other socialistic experiments, all greatly expanding the power and scope of the Government.

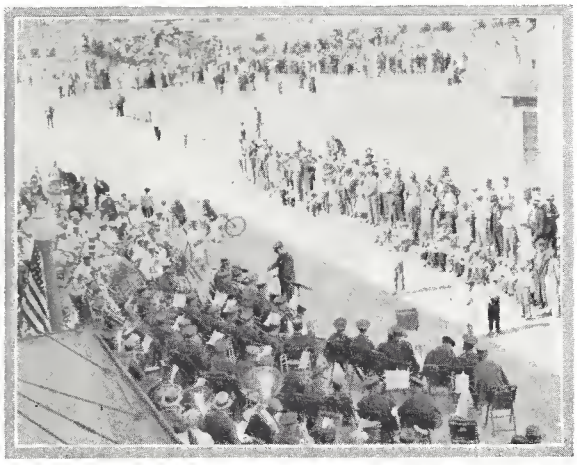
"And so with France. It is too soon to pronounce the accolade on her adherence to the old system. Presently the financial policies of our Government and others will force France from the gold standard and her economic system, rigidly built on the theory of the immutability of the established order, will be shaken, if not shattered, to its very foundation.

"In Russia, which country comprises one-sixth of the land surface of the world, an experiment which is beyond all previous experiences of mankind, is now underway. Through poverty, desolation, misery and death that Nation has struggled for the past fifteen years but I think it can be truthfully and fairly said that no nation in all the world's history has, heretofore, made similar progress in the same length of time.

"Every one of these experiments in the conduct of government and in the control of human activities directly and immediately affect our own Nation. It we are wise we will observe them all and we will profit by their mistakes as well as their accomplishments.

"Like all of the rest of the people of the United States, we who are at the present time particularly concerned about the coal industry, find that the matter of first and primary importance to us is the relation between capital and labor. These are strange and restless days. If employers and others who are not themselves laborers are disposed to be impatient with what appears to be the unreasonable demands of labor, I would advise patience, tolerance and understanding. We must remember that millions of our people have reached the point where they can see no future for themselves or their families under the existing order of industry and government. This is particularly true and particularly important when applied to the youth of America. I believe that especially you Old Timers who are here today will agree with me that in our youth practically every young man and young woman believed that some golden opportunity awaited them in the future if they had the energy and enterprise to seek it. Unfortunately that is not true today. The young men and young women today graduate from our colleges, or reach maturity without college educations, without any hope of immediate employment even in so-called menial occupations. That one fact, more than all others, jeopardizes the future of our institutions. It is idle to say to people who can see in those institutions no future for themselves, that such institutions must be preserved at all costs.

"I am not one of those who believe that you can meet a menace by denying that it exists and I am therefore going to presume to speak to you briefly on the spread of Communism, especially in the coal fields of the United States. The hopelessness to which I have referred, both in youth and age, is responsible for the growth of the belief that only a complete destruction of the so-called "capitalist system" and governments based upon that theory of human endeavor, can a readjustment be made that will assure to all of the people the oppportunity of a full and abundant life. It is no use to charge them with an attempt to destroy the government and the safety of our people for to them there is no safety in conditions as they now exist. Even today, after all of the billions of dollars spent by the Federal Government to bring us out of this depression, there are still ten million unemployed in the United States and the magnitude of that number imperils the very safety of this Nation. What these Communists overlook is that their proposed methods will accomplish nothing except to make impossible an orderly and progressive change in our system of production and distribution and will make impossible the readjustments necessary to make the present system fit the needs of all our people. Even Russia in its socialization of industry and agriculture has been compelled to utilize the methods and the usages of the much condemned "capitalist system".



Afternoon band concert, east side of General Offices.

McAuliffe's Kiltie Band.

"When this Government launched the National Recovery program, it laid the foundations for a possible cooperation between labor and capital. If both of these parties had accepted that in good faith, or will now accept it in good faith, and will really and truly work at it, as many are now trying to do, for the general welfare, we can correct the mal-adjustments of our social system more rapidly than the same results could be accomplished through any violent upheaval; more than that, we can escape the distress and desolation tbat accompanies chaos in the destruction of any form of government.

"I hope I am unduly pessimistic but it is my settled firm conviction that unless all of us who are in a position to contribute even slightly to the cause, assist our Government in its effort to solve these problems, we will be submerged in strife and chaos in this Nation from which there will be no speedy emergence. I will frankly admit that in the last thirty days there has beeu a pronounced swing of public sentiment away from the present administration. That change in sentiment is largely due to the impatience of the people for more immediate results than are possible under the existing facts. Back of that opposition there is not one single intelligent and well-conceived idea or plan for a readjustment of business on any practical basis. We must face tbe unpleasant fact that there lies before us the long and tedious task of readjusting industry and agriculture to an entirely new national situation. The time when our agricultural products had an unrestricted foreign market at some price is definitely over. The time when the full output of our industrial machine could be absorbed either at home or abroad is also definitely over. Other nations have built like machines; other nations have made themselves so self-contained or nearly so, that they need neither our agricultural or manufactured products. That need not be a calamity to us. We can adjust and improve the standard of our own living so that all of us can enjoy all of the things essential to material prosperity.

"More than forty years ago when another devastating panic swept this country it was believed by the great majority of the people that machinery and improved and more speedy methods of producing the goods which people consumed had permanently displaced a large percentage of the laboring people. But presently, thereafter, without much intelligent planning, or a very clear understanding of the evolutionary forces involved, the output of our fields and factories began to find a market.

"The expansion of that market was found in a higher standard of living of our people. The families of workmen no longer were satisfied with overalls for the men and calico dresses for the women. Houses without baths or sanitation were abandoned for more modern structures. The bleakly furnished home in which crudely made tables and benches instead of chairs predominated, discarded these furnishings and the combined millions of such homes kept lathes of the furniture factories busy for a third of a century.

"Next in effectiveness in the absorption of the product of our industrial machine was the partially successful struggle of organized labor for better wages and a shorter work day. When we as a nation ceased to boast that our competent and industrious workmen were willing to labor twelve or more hours per day we began to show signs of an awakening social intelligence.

"We properly look on the Eskimo as an uncivilized race because of their inability to accept the accoutrements of progress. Should some leader of the tribe, inspired with a yen for progress install a modern machine which could quickly and cheaply do the work of making soft and pliable the hides of seals and other animals, which work is now done by the strong jaws and good teeth of the Eskimo wife, the market value of the hunter's wife would drop eighty per cent with resultant social chaos in the Nortbland.

"But after all we haven't so very much on the Eskimo in the matter of intelligent civilization. The other day the Nation was threatened with a strike in the textile industry which would have involved 300,000 men and probably would have brought distress, misery and perhaps bloodshed to many communities. Unfortunately that danger was only postponed and not permanently eliminated. What calamity is it that besets the textile industry? In a relatively few years the efficiency of labor in that industry has increased nine hundred per cent. Thirty-two million highly efficient spindles in textile mills throughout the Nation, accompanied with ingenious auxiliary machinery to complete the process of manufacturing textile goods, are prepared to clothe the people and equip their homes with everything in that line of goods which the imagination can conceive,—and yet right in the communities where these plants exist many of the people are unable to buy for themselves even the cheapest kind of undergarments or ordinary table cloths for their tables.

"Today in Chicago the genius of man is glorified in an exhibition which should be an inspiration and a promise to all mankind. Not only are the accomplishments of tbe past displayed but the vision of the future is spread like a glorious panorama before the eyes of those who are not blind to see.

"With the immeasurable natural resource of this Nation, with the world's greatest industrial plants to convert these resources to human needs, and with the science and knowledge of the world at our beck and call, surely we will not be guilty of the ignominy of failure. And it would be failure—devastating and humiliating, if we proved incompetent to use this abundance for the security, happiness and more abundant life of all our people."

The guests on the stage included Governor Leslie A. Miller, Senator Nels A. Pearson of Casper, Wyoming, and Mayor Walter A. Muir of Rock Springs, each of whom was called upon to address the audience. Governor Miller said he had very kind recollections of previous affairs in this building which The Union Pacific Coal Company had sponsored; he had not come here to make a speech but to greet us once more. He closed his happy little speech as follows:

"I again congratulate you on this Association and compliment and congratulate the officers of The Union Pacific Coal Company for their spirit in providing these occasions. I know they are happy affairs for you.

Each year there are new memories, new incidents to recall and if I could wish any of you any fortune at all, it would be years and years of these reunions."

Senator Pearson, who is State Compliance Director of the N.R.A. for Wyoming, said:

"This is rather a surprise to me. I am so dumbfounded I really do not know what to say, but can only look at these beautiful surroundings, those flags representing the various nations and think how emblematic it all is of the United States. What a beautiful setting —a group of people from all over the world working together; working out a program that has made a most wonderful Country and this Association a wonderful thing that you all love and cherish. I am exceedingly pleased and thankful to be here today and want to say to you Old Timers it is one of my greatest pleasures to meet with you. I wish to say as a representative of the N. R. A. for this State, that I will give you all that is in me and I know that you will assist me in helping to bring our Country out of the depression and into our own once more."

Mayor Muir said that this occasion was an unexpected pleasure for him. As official head of the City, and as an old timer himself in Rock Springs, it afforded him much pleasure to welcome our visitors, and promised them the freedom of the City (with a few restrictions) for the remainder of the celebration.

Telegrams or letters of regret from Carl R. Gray, President, and other officers of Union Pacific System, U. S. Senators Robert D. Carey and Joseph C. O'Mahoney and Congressman Vincent Carter, and several others were read by the Toastmaster.

Forty Year Button Bestowed on Richard Gibbs

The honor of joining the "Forty Year Class" this year, went to one man only. The presentation of the special badge for this distinction was made by Mr. and Mrs. McAuliffe. Mr. McAuliffe's words of felicitation appear below:

Mr. Richard Gibbs

"In the beginning, we undertook to establish a special class of 'Old Timers,' to be known as 'Forty Year Men,' those who had seen forty years of service with The Union Pacific Coal Company, or in combination with other related companies.

"This year there is but one name to be added to this honor list, that of Mr. Richard Gibbs, of Winton, who entered the service of the Company at Scofield, Utah, in 1894. Mr. Gibbs is the sixty-fourth 'Old Timer' to receive the special gold button which it has been my privilege to present to our class of forty-year men. It is with deep sorrow that I mention that fifteen of the men given the forty-year button have passed on. It is with much pleasure that I ask Mrs. McAuliffe, who has fastened these buttons on those who appeared in the nine preceding years, to present this button to you and to welcome you to our Honor List.

"Forty years behind us seem but a day; it is my sincere hope and wish that Mr. Gibbs may wear his button for the next forty years. To follow any task related to mining that length of time supposes a high measure of skill and caution, and I trust, Mr. Gibbs, that you will keep on telling the younger men how to take care of themselves."

The singing of one verse of "America" by the audience and the pronouncing of benediction by Rev. S. A. Welsh, brought to a close an event, which as expressed by a young lady guest, "all went merry as a marriage bell."

Left: Reliance and Mine No. 8, Rock Springs, Tug of War.
Right: Reliance and Winton Tug of War.

Sports

Immediately following the banquet, contests of brawn and skill were held on the specially prepared field east of the Old Timers' Building. A list of the various events, all of which were keenly contested, appears below, coupled with the winners in each.

Horse Shoe Pitching

1st—Henry Davis, Rock Springs
2nd—George Blacker, Sr., Superior
3rd—Adolph Floretta, Superior

Shot Putting

1st—Frank Taucher, Rock Springs
2nd—Evor Aalto, Hanna

Bocce Balli

1st—Tom Drnas, M. Begovich, Rock Springs
2nd—Joe Cologna, Clement Anselmi, Reliance.
3rd—Joe Sulenta, Pete Glavata, Rock Springs

Soft Ball

1st—Winton—Evan Reese, Captain
2nd—Rock Springs, No. 8—Dan Hackett, Captain

Tug-of-war

1st—Reliance—John Militich, Captain
2nd—Rock Springs—R. Kucheli, Captain

Relay Race

1st—A. McMurtrie, Leo Gentilini, James Besso and John Fabiny, Jr., Rock Springs No. 4
2nd—John Randolph, Frank Taucher, Bob Julius, R. O. Stanton, Rock Springs No. 8.

LADIES' EVENTS

Throwing Baseball

1st—Mrs. Tom Drnas, Rock Springs
2nd—Katherine Bekakis, Rock Springs

Egg Race

1st—Mrs. Tom Drnas, Mrs. Joe Tyan, both Rock Springs
2nd—Mrs. William Shalata, Rock Springs; Mrs. Mike Evanovich, Winton

50-Yard Dash

1st—Mrs. L. Welsh, Winton
2nd—Mrs. M. J. Duzik, Reliance

Potato Peeling

1st—Mrs. Evelyn Krichbaum, Rock Springs; Mrs. J. A. Williams, Winton
2nd—Mrs. Pete Tomich, Winton; Mrs. Angelina Katona, Rock Springs

Nail Driving

1st—Mrs. George Blacker, Jr., Rock Springs; Mrs. Matt Iskara, Superior
2nd—Mrs. Tom Drnas, Rock Springs; Mrs. Clarence Johnson, Rock Springs

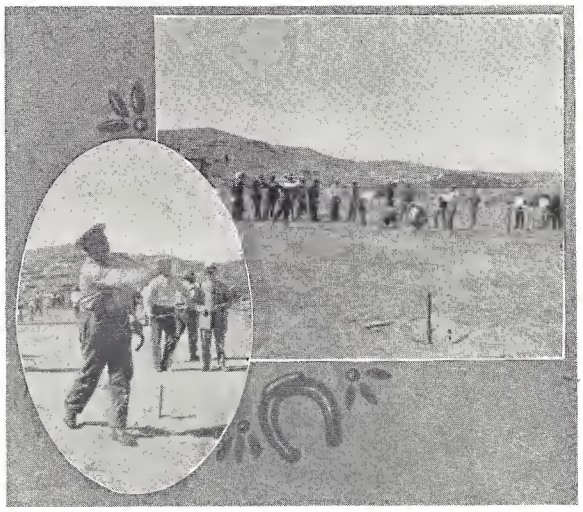
Tea Party

It was a happy thought when in 1933, the scene of the annual afternoon tea party was transferred from the somewhat austere surroundings of the library to the spacious and pleasant adjoining offices of the President and the Vice President and General Manager, on the first floor of the General Office Building.

The rooms were very attractively decorated with yellow carnations and cornflowers. The tea table looked very dainty with its filet cover, a silver bowl of pink roses and pink tapers. This charming affair was in charge of Mrs. George B. Pryde. Mrs. Eugene McAuliffe and Mrs. Leslie A. Miller poured, with Mrs. C. E. Swann, Misses Anna Miller, Alberta Pryde, Ellenore Pryde, and Miss Shubart (Denver), assisting. A very pleasant hour was spent by the great number who attended.

Band Concert

During the afternoon, a concert was given, in front of the General Office Building, by Rock Springs, Reliance-Winton, Superior and Hanna Bands, and McAuliffe Kiltie Band, which was enjoyed by a large number who did not care to view the field sports.



Horseshoe pitching contest.
Oval: George Blacker, Sr., making one of his famous throws.

The evening's entertainment consisted of a concert, reception and dance in the Old Timers' Building for Old Timers and guests. The concert numbers were furnished by employes or their sons and daughters, and much talent was displayed.

A dance was given at the Elks Home also, this affair being for the younger employes, their families and visitors.

The reunion throughout the entire day was most enjoyable and seemed to produce the spirit expressed in the further words of Thomas Curtis Clark:

Away with all your talk of age!
Speak not of youth's declining,
For I who still count life a friend
Must scorn your weak repining;
A song for me, a joyous song,
And give me dreams a-plenty;
It matters not if heads be white
If hearts be two-and-twenty.

MONEY WASTED

An old Scot purchased a radio set, and his friends came around a short time afterward to inquire how he liked it.

"Weel," said Sandy, "It's all right to listen to, but them bulbs are nae so good to read by."

OPPORTUNITY

"The next person that interrupts the proceedings," said the judge, sternly, "will be expelled from the court."

"Hooray!" shouted the prisoner.

» » » Run of the Mine « « «

What of the Future?

MANY of our readers who were not privileged to hear the scholarly address delivered before the Old Timers Association on June 16, which is reproduced verbatim in this issue, will read same with deep interest. Mr. T. S. Hogan is a man who fought his way up from the bottom, he has worked and worried as every business and professional man must but through all, he has maintained a deep seated loyalty to labor where he made his beginning, to his family, his country and his God. We who heard Mr. Hogan were the recipients of a real privilege and yet many of Mr. Hogan's listeners left with a feeling that the business future of the nation was somewhat more uncertain than he outlined.

Mr. Roosevelt came into office when the fortunes of the American people and the world were at low ebb. The hands of Mr. Hoover were unalterably tied, not alone by his political opponents but by those who professed allegiance to the President's own party. This was not a new experience for a President. Grover Cleveland went out of office at the end of his first term, abused, maligned, discredited. Benjamin Harrison succeeded Mr. Cleveland, and then the nation called upon Cleveland to serve a second term. Woodrow Wilson was reelected and served a second term, the closing months of his service spent on a sick bed. The American people forgot that they had placed the seal of their approval not once, but for a second time, on Mr. Wilson, and yet he died a broken, saddened soul. As the years pass, the characters of both Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson grow in stature and dignity, and the delayed recognition of their achievements and their ideals have largely submerged memory of their opponents. Presidents come and go but the government and the race move on.

Mr. Roosevelt came into power, as we have said, at a parlous moment. There was a touch of dramatic in the thought that a President whom nature had sadly afflicted should appear in a wheel chair with a smile on his lips, so engaging, so compelling, as to completely capture all America. Just as the men behind the front lines in France for a few hours in 1914-18, reacted to the lilting song of Elsie Janis, so responded America to Mr. Roosevelt's smile. The world hailed him as a prophet whose new ideals would be put into effect over night and who would cause the sun to shine bright and clear next day. Mr. Roosevelt has done some wonderful things, the handling of the banking situation which his predecessor had striven fruitlessly to secure approval of, among his most conspicuous acts. Then there were promises of general betterment, all the nation's abuses were to be corrected, just how or in what way was not specifically stated, but "Happy days are here again" became for the moment a substitute for the national anthem. The people wanted action and this Mr. Roosevelt also promised.

Today there are many who are wondering where Mr. Roosevelt's action is taking them. Before the drought that has afflicted the middle west appeared, Mr. Roosevelt had spent some 470 million dollars per month for relief, this for the year ending April 1, 1934. Already the nation's debt has assumed proportions beyond that occasioned by the Great War, when we were not alone financing the mobilization and armament of four million men, but when we were also financing Europe. In the minds of young children, there are two kinds of fathers, the one who buys everything his children ask for, from lollypops to automobiles, and the other, who keeps in mind the limit of his resources. Let us not fool ourselves, the billions of debts being contracted today will either be paid by this generation through inflation and decreases in real values and real wages, or by our children's generation in rates of taxation that will cripple all business and the American people. Seemingly Mr. Roosevelt's financial advisors have substituted elementary arithmetic for ideals. Before "two and two" were known to make four, primitive man gathered his offspring into the kral at night, counting them in some way, instinct and experience having proven that failure to make the count merely fattened the wild cats, tigers and lions, that surrounded his location. Are we counting the government's children today?

Mr. Roosevelt early in his administration decided to parcel out his ideals among the "young" and the "not so young" men, who claimed to be specialists with world saving ideas that they were champing at the bit to put into effect. General Johnson, with his theory of codifying and integrating every separate industry, including the labor employed therein, taking the center of the stage, not necessarily because of the greater importance of the task, but because of the General's flair for sensational speech

making which some of his critics are unkind enough to say was acquired in cavalry stables. No one who has dealt with Bituminous Coal Code matters has failed to appreciate the technique displayed by the Code leadership. There are some who are becoming bold enough to say that the code ideals and code methods are not marching side by side. We in the West who supported General Johnson against the insurgent operators in the Appalachian coal field, did not then suspect that we would be subjected to the influence of the wage cuts since sanctioned in competing fields.

Mr. Roosevelt and his advisors have made many mistakes; such was to be expected, but the promise to balance the budget at an early date must rise to haunt him very frequently. Allowing his political supporters to summarily cancel the air mail contracts, charging the men who have developed the most useful instrument of national defense to its present high proportions, this without opportunity for trial or defense, was another mistake. This stupid move, which led to a fruitless attempt to discredit Colonel Lindberg, also caused the death of a number of brave young army fliers, and it now finds its final phase in an attempt to make an army officer with a brilliant and constructive air service record, the goat of a cabinet officer's reckless political mistakes. Plain common sense would likewise have discouraged the attempt made by the Administration to smirch the character of a former cabinet officer, whose wealth alone forbade the thought that he would try to rob the United States Treasury while acting as its head.

Many of Mr. Roosevelt's former outspoken admirers are beginning to doubt that the nation can be restored to prosperity by such revolutionary methods as slaughtering millions of young hogs and farrow sows, or by plowing up millions of acres of crops, the farmer to be paid for his sacrifice. Crop reduction likewise does not seem to click with the theory of spending millions to promote agriculture, as for example our own nearby Casper-Alcova project, the famous Tennessee Valley reclamation and power project, which cannot, if carried to completion, fail to destroy the Alabama coal industry, driving its white and colored employes either into the cotton fields or into the lap of governmental relief. The Loup River project in Nebraska is another nearby, politically made project, hard to understand.

When one reads of the growth of the number of governmental employes all leaning on the taxpayer, we recall the quips uttered with regard to the new Department of Commerce building, referred to by the incoming Administration as "Hoover's folly", a building "that would never be filled". In less than ninety days after the new Administration came in, the building was submerged with men and women, one sacrilegious newspaper man referring to these thousands as "an army equipped with Phi Beta Kappa keys and five pointed stars, totally devoid of business or managerial experience, few of whom ever tried to dig up funds to meet a payroll." It is this class who have largely upset labor. To say that labor has not been running wild for months would be but to ignore the facts. As this is written, a general steel strike has just been averted and for nigh fifty days, the maritime commerce of our Pacific Coast has been bottled up as tight as Schley bottled up the Spanish fleet in Santiago Harbor in 1898. In the closing days of June. and for the first time in 25 years, not a single ship passed through the Golden Gate in San Francisco Harbor, sea-going traffic between Seattle, Washington, and the Territory of Alaska, both American possessions, shut off by striking longshoremen. During this same time, numerous factories along the Pacific Coast were being closed for want of transportation, men and women who had no connection whatever with the seamen's strike forced out of employment to become subjects for Federal aid.

We hesitate to differ with any of Mr. Hogan's statements, but we can not agree with him when he said that England was not making more progress toward recovery than the United States. The methods employed in England do run along parallel lines with some of those put into effect by Mr. Roosevelt, but the fact remains that English industry and English workmen are moving along

Some of the patients are convalescing.
—DALLAS NEWS.

much more amicably than are American industry and American workmen. No attempt as yet has been made by Great Britain to herd its industries along lanes and avenues projected by men who either entirely lack business experience or having attempted same, failed, thereafter to secure the only position they could obtain that would yield sustenance and authority without responsibility, a governmental job.

Mr. Hogan made no reference to the conditions that obtain in our sister state to the north, the Dominion of Canada, where natural conditions in many ways parallel those of our own country. Canada has been making rapid strides along the old and established lines which centuries of experience have proven successful.

Too many of us are apt to overlook the fact that the apparent improvement in business conditions has been almost wholly brought about by governmental expenditure, the money so distributed used for the purchase of what is commonly referred to as consumer's goods. This nation can not pull itself back into prosperity by merely distributing what are in many cases poorly administered doles which are spent the same day for necessary food, clothing, housing, fuel, etc. Thoughtful economists hold that it is the wages and salaries paid to the workers who produce capital goods which have invariably made for prosperity, and it will take capital goods industries paying wages to the ten million who are said to be without employment at the present time to put the country back into shape. It is this character of investment expressed in bank checks written in payment for wages and material that alone will put the country back in a position comparable to the one it has previously occupied.

Mr. Roosevelt has cornered a major portion of the world's gold, storing it up in vaults, and while the banks are surfeited with the savings of millions of depositors, no loaners are obtainable, for the simple reason that a veiled uncertainty hovers over the whole national financial, and, may we say, world financial structure. The biggest gesture that Mr. Roosevelt could make would be to peg the gold content of the dollar somewhere near where he has it today, which as we remember it is about 59.06 cents, and thereafter, either under an agreement made with England, France and Italy, or without such agreement, tell the world that his government proposes to resume the payment of gold on the reduced weight basis, not necessarily coined into twenty-dollar gold pieces, but in ingots of a fixed value of $5,000 each. The class of people who hoard gold would not attempt to secure and hide gold ingots of that value; on the other hand, the very fact that a substantial amount of the nation's monetary reserve held in its thousands of banks in the form of gold of stabilized value, would stimulate commerce and as a consequence, capital investment.

The country has not lost faith in either the fine character, honesty, or integrity of Mr. Roosevelt, but regardless of the Literary Digest poll, the number of workmen and business men, large and small, who are beginning to wonder when the promised millenium will appear, is growing daily. Great leaders always recognize the theory that orderly retreat sometimes leads to victory.

The last big word from England appeared in the Hearst press on June 24 and while we would not care to underwrite every opinion expressed by Mr. Hearst, the following answer made by that gentleman to the question, "What changes impressed you in Europe since your last visit there years ago?" is worthy of consideration:

"I have not been here long enough to have very accurate impressions. The one thing that I notice most is the great improvement in England's prosperity—the great improvement in the mental attitude of people here. There is no longer a depression, and people are no longer depressed. When I was here last, three years ago, the situation in England was very serious. I was told by leading politicians and business men that it was difficult to see even three months ahead. A financial crisis was rapidly approaching. Some one has said that England always muddles through crises. That, I think, is a ridiculous statement. No individual, no nation, muddles through. They get through by intelligent thought and sound action. When the crisis in England became sufficiently severe, the business men of England, the statesmen, got together and devised a co-operative plan and pulled the nation through, and that co-operation has kept the situation continually improving and, I believe, will keep it improving. We should exercise the same intelligence in the United States. If the politicians and the business men will get together there and form a sound program, the United States will speedily come out of its depression and assume its normal prosperity. The trouble with our national administration is that it is wholly surrounded by impractical theorists, by visionary professors who have long had certain pet ideas which they are anxious to try out on the public. These experiments are very damaging. They are for the most part utterly unsound and it will take the country longer to recover from the experiments than to recover from the depression. Mr. Roosevelt is an admirable man. I like him much better than I like his program. I think if he would dismiss all the theorists and experimentalists, all the impractical professors and visionary doctrinaires and co-operate with the intelligent business men of the country, as England has done, the United States would speedily come out of its difficulties."

Our New Wage Contract

THE wage contract expiring March 31, 1934, was extended on May 18, to cover the period April 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935, inclusive, this extension, including date of expiration, provided for in Amendment No. 1 to the Code of Fair Competition for the bituminous coal industry, the amendment approved March 31, 1934.

The amended contract provided for a seven-hour work day with a few minor exceptions, resulting in an hourly increase in rates of 14.3 per cent, with tonnage, yardage and dead work rates raised proportionately. The result of the increases ordered by the amendment to the code is now being reflected in a higher production cost and consequent increased difficulty in meeting the competition of fuel oil and natural gas, and wood fuels. Where the element of labor is small, as for example, in strip mining, that character of operation has a decided advantage over under-deep-cover mining.

The Bituminous Coal Code Administration has not been fair to the Rocky Mountain-Pacific portion of the industry. When the original code effective September 18, 1933, was established for the various competing districts, the Illinois rate was taken as a basis, $5.00 per day for inside skilled labor, $4.00 per day for outside common labor, the work day maintained at eight hours, previously existing relationships within each district to be maintained. When the code was being negotiated, President Lewis was insistent that a maximum differential of 25 cents was all that should properly be allowed between the lowest wage territory and the Illinois field. What was the result? When the smoke of conflict cleared away, the Alabama field was given a $3.40 rate, a differential of $1.60; Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, which compete directly with Colorado and Southern Wyoming, were given a $3.75 rate, a differential of $1.25; Western Kentucky, which also competes with Colorado and Wyoming, was given a $4.00 rate, a differential of $1.00 under Illinois. To these differentials should be added the plus of 42 cents paid by Southern Wyoming over the Illinois basic rate.

In response to the protests of the higher wage rate fields, the Administration promised an early revision upward of the lower rates and with that assurance, that portion of the industry paying the higher rate stood by. Again it is reasonable to ask, what has happened? Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma were raised to $4.60 on April 1st when the seven-hour day took effect, then General Johnson's code army began their retreat, reducing the basic rate on April 22 to $4.35, with a reduction in the case of shaft, drift and slope mines in the four states, effective June 4, to $4.00, the strip operations required to maintain the $4.35 basic rate.

In the case of Western Kentucky, the coal operators secured an injunction against the application of the $4.60 rate, the whole matter now before the courts, Amendment No. 3 to the Code, dated June 4, setting forth that District G, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, and District H, Western Kentucky, will not be permitted to sell the output of their mines in "consuming markets of another district which is subject to higher rates of pay, at any prices for coal of comparable grade and quality, less than the price for such coal in said market charged by such other districts." Amendment No. 3 is silent as to the fact that Western Kentucky has continued working under the original $4.00 basic rate ordered September 18, 1933.

So much for the Rocky Mountain-Pacific region competitors. It might not be amiss to here mention what the United Mine Workers have done for themselves in this same territory where from the beginning they have received the substantial support of the coal operators. Throughout every contract making district in the Rocky Mountain-Pacific region, the regularly elected district officers who had been told specifically by their national officers that they had but one duty to perform, that is, to secure extensions of the contracts containing all the provisions of the amended work-day and nothing else, were harrassed by volunteer and semi-volunteer members of the Union who insisted that the several contracts should be reopened with increases in wages, and changes in the working conditions that would perhaps add an equal amount to the cost of production. This misdirected attitude reached its high point in District 22, where numerous committeemen receiving a per diem and expense allowance from the various locals in Northern and Southern Wyoming and Utah, spent weeks in preparing the most arbitrary wage agreement ever presented to western operators, same not only including the seven-hour day, but a provision that the day should be based from "bank to bank", the basic wage to be $6.20 per day, or 78 cents higher than the $5.42 basic wage provided for by the Bituminous Coal Code. Article III of the proposed contract was couched in language that might be well construed as insolent, same reading as follows:

> "It is understood and agreed that if a new agreement has not been reached on or before the expiration date of this contract, all members of District No. 22, U. M. W. of A., except as provided in Section 4 of this agreement, shall cease working until a new agreement has been entered into."

The exceptions referred to in Section 4 related

to necessary maintenance employes, engineers, firemen, pumpers, etc. The proposed agreement throughout not only attempted to link up Northern Wyoming to Southern Wyoming and Utah in one district, which relationship has not heretofore existed, but in addition it bears evidence of patient tedious effort to write into the proposed agreement every possible item provocative of increased cost and disregard of managerial responsibility. Section 72, relating to safety appliances, if adopted, would practically destroy every past effort made toward mine safety.

Some one wrote the proposed contract and no impartial judge of the situation will suggest that it expresses an intelligent effort to better the earnings and working conditions of the employes in our Wyoming mines. On the other hand, candor compels the statement that the contract was suggested, inspired and put together in the great majority of instances by men who sought Union office, even though same extended merely to temporary residence in Salt Lake City on the liberal per diem and expense rate paid by the men who are working in and about the mines, many of whom, due to heavy domestic expense, find it very difficult to carry on with the limited working time available, it only fair to presume that if the schedule which was presented was adopted, any mining company accepting same, would have to close up under the burden of increased cost that would follow.

Is it not fair to ask the question of the great majority of workmen who labor intelligently and industriously, how long they will continue to be imposed upon by self-nominated wage scale representatives and which cost the local unions thousands, and who throughout the whole Rocky Mountain-Pacific region, failed to secure concessions above and beyond those provided for in the NRA Code, of sufficient value to pay the time and traveling expenses of even one man in the seven Rocky Mountain-Pacific coal producing states?

Labor was given an opportunity to secure extraordinary benefits from the NRA but judging from the fact that during the month of June, one American workman out of every 318 normally employed, was either on actual strike or committed to walk out of his place of employment in the immediate future, suggests that it is not unreasonable to say, that too many workmen maintain a very distorted attitude toward their organizations, toward the Government which is attempting to ameliorate their condition, and toward the many employers who are struggling against bankruptcy, and, perhaps what is more important, they are displaying an equally ungrateful attitude toward the great mass of American people, who neither own nor work in factories or mines, or on railroads, but who, as consumers, through their purchases, pay labor's bills. The fact that practically every strike that has taken place and the strikes threatened in the United States since the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act, have been based upon questions of union jurisdiction rather than wages and working conditions, speaks discouragingly for the cause of organized labor.

More and More Honors

"WORK and win" is an old copy-book adage, and the honors that have come to The Union Pacific Coal Company and its employes seem to justify the statement. Only a few years ago we almost despaired of improving our accident record and then almost as it seemed in one day, everybody found their stride.

On June 10, 1932, at the conclusion of the mine safety contest, Mr. Scott Turner, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, personally presented the Company with two certificates of honor, from the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, the first awarded to Mine "C", Superior—

> For operating without a fatality for nearly 4½ years from July 6, 1927, through December 31, 1931, with an average of 133 employes working 1,284,536 man hours and producing 1,019,753 tons of coal.

The second certificate was awarded to Mine No. 4 at Rock Springs—

> For having worked without a fatality from April 17, 1923, through December 31, 1931, or more than 8½ years, employing an average of 216 men for 3,167,712 man hours and producing 2,476,122 tons of coal.

We confess we were then somewhat overwhelmed, but in June, 1933, only a year later, a third certificate was granted to all mines—

> For reducing accidents in its eleven coal mines in Southern Wyoming in 1932. These mines worked 2,607,216 man hours and produced 2,045,270 tons of coal with but one fatality against six in 1931 and a total of 83 for the previous 9 years, or about 9.22 per year. Accidents (fatal and non-fatal) were 60 in 1932 against 157 in 1931.

Again on June 15, 1934, Mr. E. H. Denny, District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, presented us with three more certificates from the same Safety Association, the citations in these certificates reading:

No. 1 Mine
The Union Pacific Coal Company
Winton, Wyoming

> For working without a lost-time accident from May 25, 1932, to January 1, 1934 (and con-

tinuing), with production of 279,682 tons of coal in 257,968 man-hours of exposure to its approximately 119 employes.

No. 4 Mine
The Union Pacific Coal Company
Rock Springs, Wyoming

For working without a fatality from April 17, 1923, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 2,918,171 tons of coal in 3,697,896 man-hours of exposure to its average force of 218.

"B" Mine
The Union Pacific Coal Company
Superior, Wyoming

For working without a lost-time accident from January 8, 1932, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 379,315 tons of coal in 377,024 man-hours of exposure to an average force of 133.

To prove the truth of the adage first quoted, on June 16, the day after the 1934 First Aid and Mine Safety contest, the mail brought us a further letter from Director Scott Turner which we reproduce in full:

The Union Pacific Coal Company,
Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Dear Sirs:

By the unanimous vote of the Committee of Award, your 'B' bituminous coal mine at Superior, Wyoming, has been awarded the 'Sentinels of Safety' trophy for having won first place among bituminous coal mines in the National Safety Competition of 1933 conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines.

The competition of 1933 revealed a larger number of accident-free mines and quarries in proportion to the total number enrolled than in any previous year, and it also revealed a growing number of plants whose accident rates were remarkably low.

Your success in winning first place among bituminous coal mines is a matter for congratulation not only to the officials and employes of your company but to the entire bituminous coal industry in which you have attained so eminent a position of leadership in safety.

Under the rules of the competition, and in addition to the award of the trophy to your company, each man employed at your mine during 1933 is entitled to receive a certificate of merit from the Bureau of Mines in recognition of his contribution to safety in the mine. You will be consulted soon regarding your wishes in connection with the time and place for the presentation of the trophy and certificates.

A statement of the general results of the contest and of the relative standing of the mines that were enrolled will be mailed to you in the near future.

Yours faithfully,
(sgd.) SCOTT TURNER,
Director.

Six specific citations and a trophy of national significance would seem to establish the fact that safety is now a proven and accepted fact with the management and the employes, but so we may all understand that, like "John Brown's body", we are "marching on", our fellow employes' attention is called to the fact that the number of man shifts worked per compensable accident during the first five months of 1934 increased 37 per cent over the same period in 1933, and the record for May, 1934, shows an increase in man shifts worked over May, 1933, of 374 per cent.

Nearly one-half of the year has passed as this is written, without a fatal accident. Every man is working for safety, and Reliance, which failed to secure a chance for the prizes awarded in February last, passed the five months without a single compensable injury. Hurrah for Reliance, which is leading the parade. The men who conduct the affairs of the U. S. Bureau of Mines are quite proud of our record, and there is not a single official or employe of the Company who does not honor, esteem and respect the Bureau's staff, from the Director down. To the men of the Bureau we are more than grateful.

The Law As Great Britain Sees It

"TIME", issue of June 11, carried an article captioned "Mrs. Sadlier's Champions" which illustrates the attitude that the people of Great Britain occupy toward crime. As nearly every one knows the police in that country carry no firearms, depending upon their uniforms, and if necessary, a box-wood stick, to enforce the law. Law observance exists on the island because men and women, rich and poor, respect law and order, and when a criminal shoots an officer the people look upon the offense as a declaration of war, and so the story of Mrs. Sadlier and her bloodhounds.

With his thumbs in his shiny belt last week Constable Arthur Jex of Worthing, Sussex stomached up to a suspicious looking character who gave the name of Leonard Rowland Hill.

"Now hold on, now, hold on," said Constable Jex. "There are a few things you and I ought to have a little talk about."

Within the past week two serious burglaries had taken place in the neighborhood and things seemed to point to Leonard Rowland Hill. But shifty Leonard was in no mood for even a little talk. Suddenly he pulled a pistol from

his pocket, shot and wounded Constable Arthur Jex.

All Britain was as shocked as the constable. Did Sussex nurture another Dillinger? Was Worthing to be the Chicago of the Downs? The County armed. Huge Webley & Scott revolvers were issued to the local police, a fact that produced eight column headlines in the London Press. Brass-helmeted firemen were mobilized. Hundreds of volunteers scoured the hedgerows and lanes in cars and on chugging motor bikes. Unasked, Sir Oswald Mosley's Black Shirts joined the man hunt.

One midnight somebody remembered that Mrs. Sadlier, over across the Downs, kept bloodhounds. Mrs. Sadlier is the wife of Author-Publisher Michael Sadlier (Constable & Co.) whose writings range from a commentary and bibliography of Anthony Trollope to a monograph on the history of publishers' bindings. He changed his name from Sadler to Sadlier to avoid confusion with his equally distinguished father, Sir Michael Ernest Sadler, Master of University College, Oxford.

Mrs. Sadlier not only breeds bloodhounds but champion ones which she herself trains. Because of her husband's interest in Trollope her kennel name is Barchester. At 3 a. m. police rolled up to the door and routed her out of bed. Mrs. Sadlier is a sportswoman born; her father, Canon Albert Darrell Tupper-Carey, has the sporting post of Chaplain at Monte Carlo. Shaking the sleep from her eyes she called:

"A man hunt? *Rather!* Wait till I pop into a jumper and I'll be right down."

Out of the kennels she led two of the saddest beasts in the world, the furrow-browed bitch Champion Sarah of Barchester and Champion Huntsman. Over they went to the house, at Myrtle Grove, where the last burglary was committed. Whiffling mournfully, the leashed hounds were led to a broken window. Champion Sarah suddenly threw up her head and howled. Almost instantly both hounds were scrambling on the trail. Red-faced, hot and excited, Mrs. Sadlier pounded along, her champions nearly pulling her arms out. Up a hill they raced, through copses and hedges and across fields. Dawn was just breaking.

Two miles from Myrtle Grove Champion Huntsman ceased baying and threw back his head, trembling. Champion Sarah pulled away to the left.

"I say!" called Mrs. Sadlier to the police trudging along behind her. "Look there under that tree—something crouching—I think we've got him!"

It was Leonard Rowland Hill. In the hours of his hiding, with the baying of Mrs. Michael Sadlier's hounds in his ears, he had come to realize what a dreadful thing it is to shoot at a British policeman. Almost at her feet he pulled his pistol again and blew out his brains.

"I say," said Mrs. Michael Sadlier, "it's just like a film!"

Where Do We Go From Here?

THIS is the question that 942,000 boys and girls who have left high schools, and 140,000 young men and women out of our thousands of colleges are now asking themselves. The cost of education, which includes a smattering of knowledge of a thousand different subjects, ranging from high jumping, tennis and basketball to calculus, represents a tremendous drain on the taxpayer, and like all else American, mass production bulks large in our public school and college organization. Output, too often of the run-of-the-mine quality, with an occasional *cum laude* and less frequently a *magna cum laude*, seems to be the goal for which we strive.

From time to time doubts are expressed as to the value of our so-called education. Perhaps America is lacking in the cultural, and there is some question as to how far our "higher" education methods are capable of producing same. It will be remembered that there were no state universities open to the multitude in the days of Roman and Grecian art, expressed in examples of painting and sculpture that yet intrigue and baffle the world. Dr. Robert A. Milliken, a most distinguished American Physicist, is quoted as saying that "gas station attendants have improved the manners of the American public more than all of the colleges in the country." If this be true, then our problem is in a fair way toward solution, for it will not be long before we have four gas stations at every street intersection.

Much has been said of late relative to the "regimentation" of America. In this connection, we could not but notice that all over our fair land, some enterprising entrepreneur has succeeded in draping thousands of this year's high school graduates in a grey colored gown with a mortar board cap of the same color, the rental charge we are told two dollars, one more tax for father to pay.

The trend today is to reach for something that does not rightfully belong to you, the cap, gown and doctor's hood an institution that is hallowed by centuries of custom, the token of higher learning to be won only by years of hard study and educational achievement, backed by at least a moderate measure of genius. The use of the cap and gown reached the maximum of the ridiculous in the city of Omaha during the recent open season (just be-

fore the rains came) when an aspiring kindergarten teacher dolled up her five-year-olds in full scholastic attire. Now that the nation has "a good five cent cigar", what it most needs is a "Dean Swift" capable of writing a modern "Tale of a Tub" and an up-to-date "Gulliver's Travels".

We All Enjoy Being Praised

THE "Monthly Safetygram," published by the Bell and Zoller Coal & Mining Company, the Centralia Coal Company, and the Crescent Mining Company, the largest coal producers in the State of Illinois, issue of June, 1934, contains the following complimentary statement relative to the progress toward safety being made by the employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company:

IT IS BEING DONE

"One of the largest, if not the largest coal company operating West of the Mississippi River is the Union Pacific Coal Company with headquarters in Rock Springs, Wyoming. At the present time, it is operating nine mines whose natural physical conditions are inferior to those of the average Illinois mine. Its 1,736 employees are members of the United Mine Workers of America. During April, 1934, only one of these 1,736 employees lost a single day's work or more because of an accident. During the first four months of this year, only thirteen employees suffered a lost time injury. This is a startling record. However, it is not an unusual one for those mines. Over a long period of years, all employees have learned the fundamentals of accident prevention and they are simply putting to good use the things they have learned. Among the 1,736 employees are represented 36 different nationalities. Safety isn't a matter of geographic location. It is not dependent upon natural conditions in mines. It does not become impossible of accomplishment even when miners from the corners of the earth are mixed together. It is a product of EDUCATION, CO-OPERATION, and PLAIN DAMN HARD WORK. What the Union Pacific Coal Company has accomplished, we can accomplish if we put into our work what their men have put into their work."

The essence of the statement is contained in the words which are set out in capital letters. We are even willing to admit that under the circumstances, a little mild profanity is justified.

Ratio of Taxes to National Income Now at Peak

IN 1929, the national income was $83,000,000,000, and the total of all taxes collected—federal, state and local—was $9,800,000,000, or 11.8 per cent of the national income. In 1932, the national income had shrunk to $39,400,000,000, total taxes collected $8,000,000,000, or 20.3 per cent of our total income. The tax rates were higher in 1932 than in 1929, but business profits had fallen off, hence the loss of $1,800,000,000 in taxes collected.

Railway corporations now pay a fraction more than 27 per cent of the total taxes paid for the support of our state, county, municipal and school district governments. Just at the present moment, it is very popular to paint the beauties of government-owned utilities, railroads, electric light and power systems, waterworks, etc., and very little is said of the fact that government-owned properties pay no taxes and to the extent that they replace or compete with private or corporate owned tax paying properties, to that same extent must the taxes on lands, live stock, homes, and other similar property be increased or otherwise we must be satisfied with smaller public expenditures.

Luka Krpan Deported

EARLY in 1932, a man reported as a Communistic organizer appeared in Rock Springs, this man traveling under the name of Luka Krpan, with numerous variations in the spelling of his name, such as Kripan, Krepan, Krppn, etc. Shortly after this individual's arrival, while engaged in casual Communistic organization work, the Federal Government made inquiry regarding Krpan who was wanted for Communistic activities in the east and later in Colorado.

Mr. Krpan left Rock Springs, leaving an unpaid board bill, spending a short time at Kemmerer, thereafter departing for California, where he was eventually picked up by the Federal Government, tried for Communistic activities, and we are now advised through Federal Government channels that the gentleman has been returned to his native country, Yugo-Slavia.

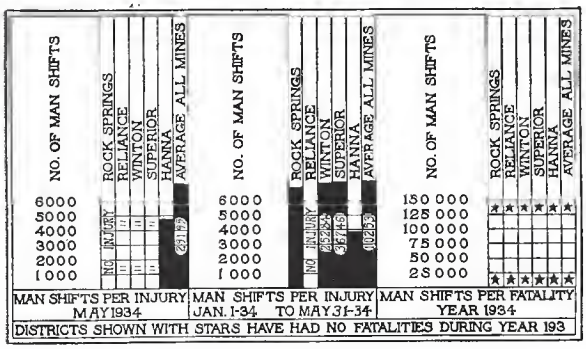
Krpan was only one of the numerous traveling mendicant Communistic organizers who dropped into our mining towns, collecting a few dollars for the so-called "cause", thereafter pulling out, leaving unpaid bills, with a few dupes who quite as readily fall for the next visitor.

Three-year-old Nancy's father had installed a new radio. Nancy listened with rapt attention to everything—music, speeches, and station announcements.

That night she knelt to say her "Now I lay me." At the end she paused a moment, and then said: "Tomorrow night at this same time there will be another prayer."

» » » Make It Safe « « «

May Accident Graph



ONE serious injury occurred in May, that one to James Bamber, a driver transferred from No. 2 Mine, Hanna, recently abandoned. He was not familiar with the type of driving done in No. 4 Mine, which no doubt, contributed to his accidental fall from the car, resulting in a badly bruised arm and forearm.

With 29,195 manshifts worked per injury during the month of May, let us all pull together during the coming months of this year, and see if we can't get even better results. It can be done, but it requires lots of attention, work and forethought on each and every man's part in the employ of this Company.

During the rest of this year let us keep this thought in mind, that the Management of the The Union Pacific Coal Company believes in Safety. They want Safety and when Safety comes from the Management, the Superintendents, the Foremen, the Section Foremen and all the men, it's bound to get somewhere.

Let none of us stand for just "good enough" methods. Always be on the lookout for better ones. Remember, also, that men, like other animals, are creatures of habit, and that we can learn to do things right almost automatically. Perhaps the slow reduction of our injuries has come from too much wishing and not enough work to see that they are stopped, but it can be done if we don't get too impatient. It takes time for a new idea to "soak in", sometimes.

GOOD AS BLOCKED BY TRAIN

Boss: "You're late this morning, Rastus."

Rastus: "Well, sah, when Ah looked in de glass dis mornin' Ah couldn't see mahself there, so Ah thought Ah'd gone to work. It was only some time afterwards dat Ah discovered dat de glass had dropped out of de frame."

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANSHIFTS BY MINES

MAY, 1934

Place	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	2,185	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	4,446	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	1,721	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	2,274	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	966	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	3,786	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	1,202	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	2,179	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	1,874	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	2,397	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	1,322	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	3,284	1	3,284
Hanna Outside	1,559	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO MAY 31, 1934

Place	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..11,896		2	5,948
Rock Springs No. 8..22.664		4	5,666
Rock Springs Outside	7,414	0	No Injury
R. S. No. 2 (Disc.)..	128	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....11,700		0	No Injury
Reliance Outside....	4,400	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....20,202		1	20,202
Winton Outside.....	5,082	0	No Injury
Superior "B" 10,314		0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	9,044	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....11,072		1	11,072
Superior Outside....	6,292	0	No Injury
Superior "D" (Disc.)	24	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....13,899		3	4,633
Hanna Outside	7,539	1	7,539
Hanna No. 2 (Disc.).	1,865	2	933

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANSHIFTS BY DISTRICTS

MAY, 1934

Place	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs.....	8,352	0	No Injury
Reliance	3,240	0	No Injury
Winton	4,988	0	No Injury

(Please turn to page 309)

Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

DURING the month of May we had one serious injury underground, which happened in a "no injury" section. The total of the "no-injury" sections is thirty-one (a new section was added at Hanna during May) out of a possible forty active sections. The outside sections went through another month without an injury. Good work, outside! The results of the contest as a whole are encouraging. Two months with no injuries will put our "man shifts per injury" over 10,000, underground. Let us keep Safety foremost at all times.

Following are the standings for the year through the month of May:

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine and Section*	*Manshifts*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
1.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton 1, Section 4	5,413	0	No Injury
2.	Ernest Besso	Winton 1, Section 1	5,028	0	No Injury
3.	Frank Slaughter	Winton 1, Section 2	4,993	0	No Injury
4.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8, Section 1	4,711	0	No Injury
5.	John Reese	Reliance 1, Section 1	4,547	0	No Injury
6.	James Zelenka	Reliance 1, Section 2	4,373	0	No Injury
7.	J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Section 1	3,828	0	No Injury
8.	J. L. Orr	Hanna 4, Section 2	3,083	0	No Injury
9.	Roy Huber	Superior B, Section 4	2,731	0	No Injury
10.	Grover Wiseman	Superior B, Section 1	2,618	0	No Injury
11.	W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Section 3	2,544	0	No Injury
12.	James Reese	Rock Springs 4, Section 3	2,501	0	No Injury
13.	Richard Arkle	Superior B, Section 2	2,421	0	No Injury
14.	Clyde Rock	Superior C, Section 5	2,283	0	No Injury
15.	Ben Caine	Superior E, Section 1	2,242	0	No Injury
16.	Thos. Robinson	Superior E, Section 3	2,171	0	No Injury
17.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8, Section 6	2,145	0	No Injury
18.	Sam Gillilan	Superior E, Section 2	2,049	0	No Injury
19.	James Whalen	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	1,853	0	No Injury
20.	Austin Johnson	Superior C, Section 3	1,840	0	No Injury
21.	Clifford Anderson	Superior C, Section 4	1,721	0	No Injury
22.	Paul Cox	Superior E, Section 6	1,635	0	No Injury
23.	Thos. Hall	Reliance 1, Section 3	1,541	0	No Injury
24.	Thos. Whalen	Superior C, Section 6	1,402	0	No Injury
25.	John Adams	Rock Springs 4, Section 4	1,327	0	No Injury
26.	Steve Welsh	Reliance 1, Section 4	1,239	0	No Injury
27.	Adam Flockhart	Superior C, Section 1	1,091	0	No Injury
28.	Henry Bays	Superior E, Section 5	1,077	0	No Injury
29.	Clem Bird	Winton 1, Section 5	1,072	0	No Injury
30.	Frank Stortz	Superior C, Section 2	707	0	No Injury
31.	Joe Jones	Hanna 4, Section 5	601	0	No Injury
32.	Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	6,014	1	6,014
33.	Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	4,051	1	4,051
34.	Thos. Overy	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	4,017	1	4,017
35.	R. T. Wilson	Winton 1, Section 3	3,696	1	3,696
36.	Roy Cummings	Hanna 4, Section 3	3,118	1	3,118
37.	Dewey McMahon	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	6,088	2	3,044
38.	Richard Haag	Superior E, Section 4	1,898	1	1,898
39.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8, Section 4	1,853	1	1,853
40.	Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Section 4	3,269	2	1,635
41.	Discontinued	Hanna 2, Section 1	1,865	2	933
42.	Discontinued	Rock Springs 2,	128	0	No Injury
43.	Discontinued	Superior D,	24	0	No Injury
	TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS		112,808	13	8,677
	TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS, 1933		85,953	18	4,775

	OUTSIDE SECTIONS				
	Section Foreman	*District*	*Manshifts*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
1.	Arthur Henkell	Rock Springs	7,414	0	No Injury
2.	Port Ward	Superior	6,292	0	No Injury
3.	Richard Gibbs	Winton	5,082	0	No Injury
4.	William Telck	Reliance	4,400	0	No Injury
5.	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	7,539	1	7,539
	TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS		30,727	1	30,727

First Aid Field Day

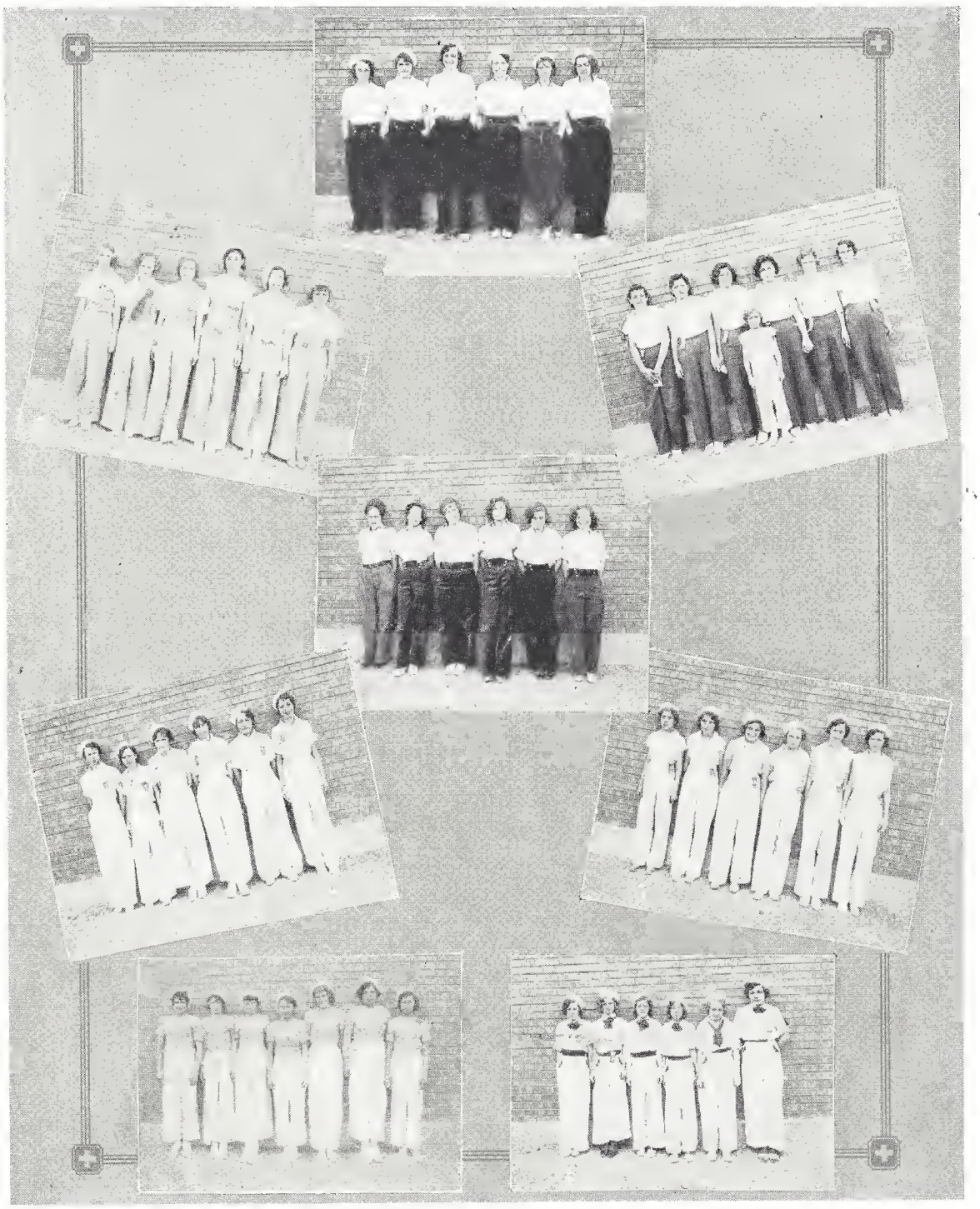
Twenty-Seven Teams Participate in Four Divisions

FRIDAY morning, June 15, First Aid teams from the districts of Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton, Superior and Hanna, twenty-seven in number, consisting of 10 men's teams, 6 Boy Scout teams, 6 Senior Girl Scout teams and 5 Junior Girl Scout teams, assembled at the old office building opposite the Union Pacific Railroad freight depot. Headed by the Rock Springs Band and Superintendent T. H. Butler, the teams formed into their respective positions and marched through town over to the bleachers opposite the Old Timers' Building, where a group picture was taken, and from there directly into the Old Timers' Building, where the teams and judges were called to order by our old stand-by and genial friend, Mr. W. D. Ryan, of Kansas City, Missouri, who acted as the official anouncer.

BOY AND GIRL SCOUT CONTEST

The entire morning was given over to the Boy and Girl Scout First Aid teams, there being four teams from Rock Springs, three teams each from Re-

Lower—Boy Scouts, First Place, Hanna.
Upper Left—Boy Scouts, Second Place, Hanna Japanese.
Upper Right—Boy Scouts, Third Place, Superior.



WINNING GIRL SCOUT FIRST AID TEAMS.

1—Senior Girl Scouts, First Place, Hanna.

2—Senior Girl Scouts, Second Place, Superior.

3—Senior Girl Scouts, Third Place, Rock Springs Nyoda No. 1.

4—Junior Girl Scouts, First Place, Hanna.

5—Junior Girl Scouts, Second Place, Superior.

6—Junior Girl Scouts, Third Place, Rcliance.

7—Junior Girl Scouts, Consolation, Rock Springs.

8—Junior Girl Scouts, Consolation, Winton.

Group picture of all first aid teams participating.

liance, Winton and Superior, and four teams from Hanna.

The judges for this contest were representatives of the U. S. Bureau of Mines from Denver and Salt Lake City, various mining companies in Wyoming and Utah, and the E. D. Bullard Company of San Francisco.

After all teams had assembled their material and the judges were assigned their respective positions, Announcer W. D. Ryan called Mr. D. J. Parker, District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah, to the platform, who, in his usual good humor, made a few brief remarks, complimenting the teams on their fine appearance, and reminding them that all could not be winners, but that it was the sportsmanship displayed and how well they did their work that counted for the most in all their walks of life.

Immediately, problems in sealed envelopes were passed out to the judges and teams, and on signal from Timekeeper John Willson, the contest was in full swing. The skill displayed by each team and individual team members in working the three problems assigned to each group of Scouts, spoke well for the instructors who spent many hours of their time in coaching the various teams. They should feel well repaid for the efforts put forth.

On completion of the third problem, and while

JUDGES OF THE FIRST AID CONTEST.

Left to right: J. Sorbie, F. Pelican, M. Strannigan, J. H. Bird, J. Coombs, D. Harris, D. J. Parker, R. Birchard, S. Harvey, D. K. Wilson, J. Westfield, W. Kessler, L. Fearn, E. H. Denny.

Recorder "Mike" Knill and Assistant Edward Morgan, were computing the final scores of the various teams, Mr. Ryan called Mr. McAuliffe to the speaker's platform, and in his well chosen remarks he mentioned the fact that by teaching Boy and Girl Scouts First Aid, safety is brought directly into the home. He also thanked all Bureau of Mines members and other judges for their assistance in helping to make the First Aid program a success.

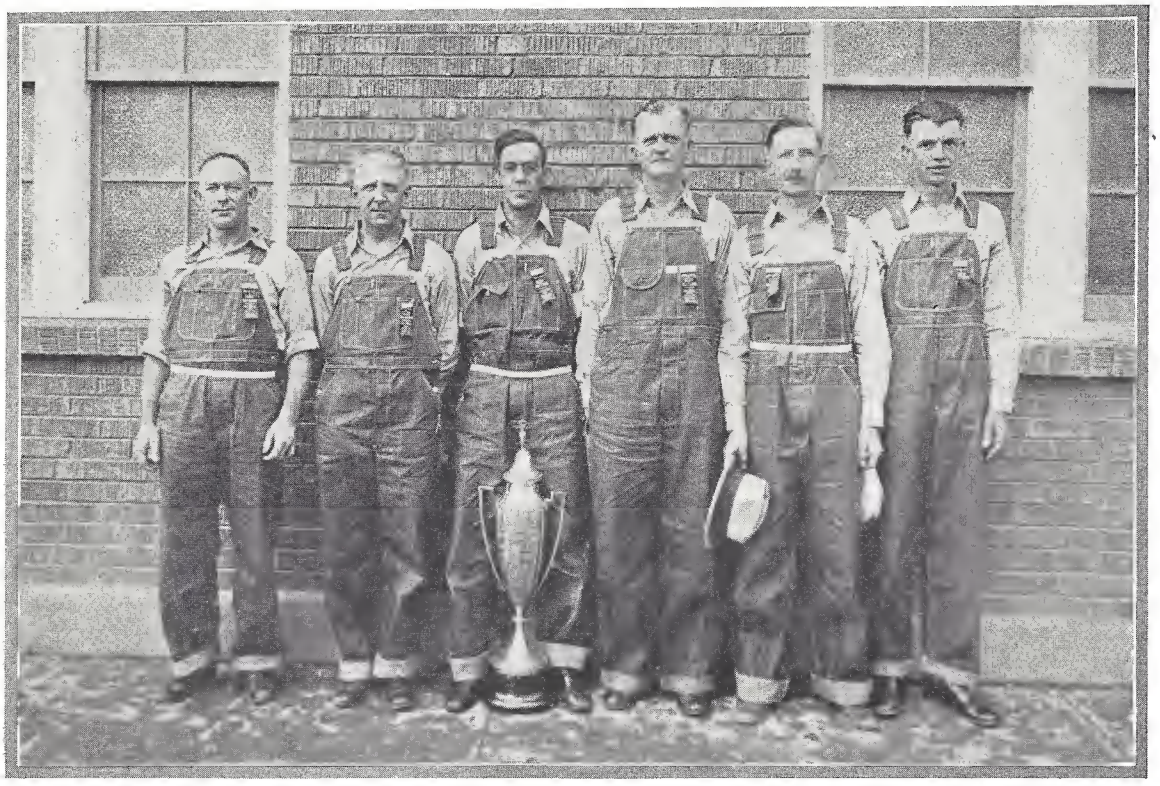
The recorder reported there were no ties, after which Mr. Ryan announced that standings of the three winning teams of the three sections of Boy and Girl Scouts and prize awards would be made in the afternoon. This completed the contest in the forenoon and the team members and judges went to the assigned places for their lunch.

Junior Girls

Hanna	498	497	498	497 2/3
Superior	494	496	500	496 2/3
Reliance	494	494	496	494 2/3
Winton	493	496	494	494 1/3
Rock Springs	490	476	484	483 1/3

Boys

Hanna	488	496	500	494 2/3
Hanna Japanese	488	496	496	493 1/3
Superior	491	487	499	492 1/3
Winton	490	482	490	487 1/3
Rock Springs	487	476	486	483
Reliance	476	449	482	469



Men, First Place, Superior "B", "C" and "E" Mines

STANDINGS AND SCORES OF THE SCOUT TEAMS

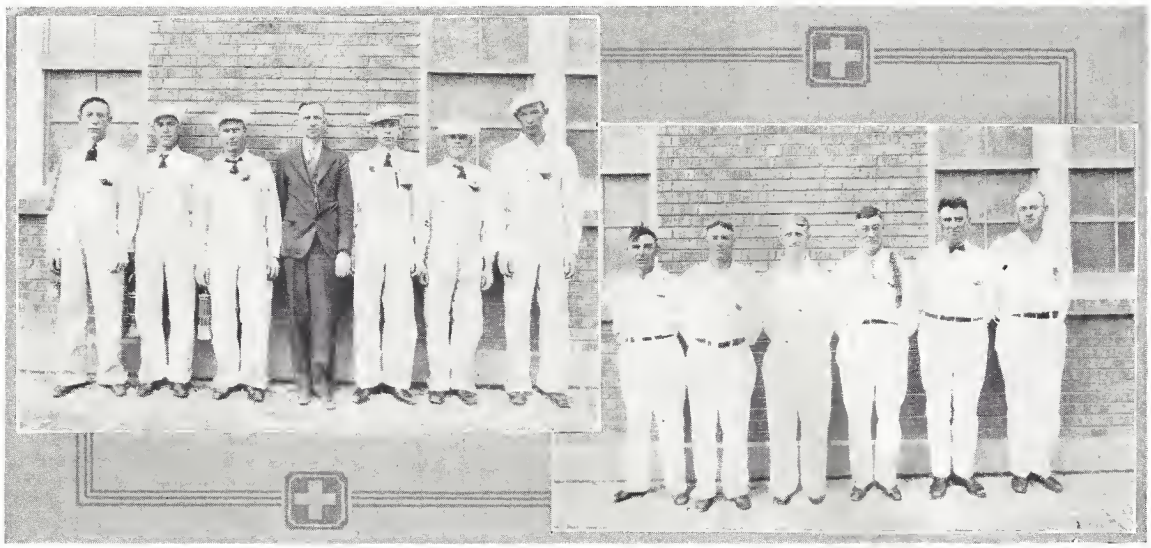
Senior Girls

	Problem 1	*Problem 2*	*Problem 3*	*Average*
Hanna	500	500	500	500
Superior	499	482	498	493
R. S. Nyoda No. 1	489	494	484	489
Winton	493	478	494	488 1/3
Reliance	476	486	494	485 1/3
R. S. Nyoda No. 2	459	484	484	475 2/3

BOY AND GIRL SCOUT BANQUET

Boy and Girl Scout team members, their captains, lieutenants, chaperons, and guests, one hundred and sixty in all, were ushered to tables bearing their place cards, and sat down to a splendid banquet provided and served by the Executive Committee of the Rock Springs No. 4 Comunity Council.

Mr. Chester M. Roberts, Field Executive of the Boy Scouts, was toastmaster, and during the evening called on Mayor Walter Muir, William Lee, Safety Director of the Rock Springs High Schools; Mr. Bayless, Assistant General Manager of the Union Pacific Coal Company; T. J. (Tim) O'Farrell, and



Left—Men, Second Place, Reliance. *Right—Men, Third Place, Hanna No. 1.*

Hans Madsen for short addresses.

Group singing was conducted by Stanley Preece, assisted by an orchestra, consisting of Ernest Dunn, Joie Martin, Buddy Mills and Edna Preece, playing the banjo, accordion, bugle and piano, respectively.

Scout troops gave their various yells, sang many of their songs and enjoyed themselves as only youngsters know how.

All Scouts and other participants are indebted to the Executive Committee of No. 4 Community Council and other members on the program who gave so generously of their time and efforts in making the day a complete success for them. Miss Anna Corneliussen is to be especially commended for the splendid manner in which the banquet was served, and she demonstrated that she is an indefatigable worker for the Scout cause.

MEN'S CONTEST

Again, at 2:15 P. M., Mr. W. D. Ryan was on the stage occupying the announcer's chair and calling the ten men's teams, judges and audience (which packed the hall) to attention. A ten minute address by Mr. John P. White was enjoyed by all. Following this address, problems were passed to the ten different teams from the five districts of Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton, Superior and Hanna.

On completion of three problems, and while the scores were being tallied by the recorder, Mr. E. H. Denny, District Engineer, United States Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado, on behalf of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, presented to Messrs. William Wilkes, Thomas Whalen, Adam Flockhart, Dominic Delparo, John Soltis, Rudolph Zarko and Pio Zandran, a silver medal and Certificate of Honor for their meritorious work in rescuing the Gornik brothers from beneath a fall of coal in Superior "C" Mine last year. Mr. Denny also presented to The Union Pacific Coal Company, through Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, Certificates of Honor to Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Winton No. 1 Mine and Superior "B" Mine, for their outstanding safety records achieved in 1933.

There being no ties recorded, the awarding of prizes to each team member of the winning groups for both Boy and Girl Scouts and Men was made by Mr. McAuliffe, with appropriate remarks to each team. Mr. McAuliffe also presented to the Rock Springs and Winton Junior Girl Scouts a consolation prize.

Interest was kept at a high pitch throughout the entire day, and it was probably the best First Aid Field Day that has been held in this section of the State.

MEN'S STANDING AND SCORES

	Problem 1	*Problem 2*	*Problem 3*	*Average*
Superior "B", "C" & "E"	498	497	500	498 1/3
Reliance	494	495	498	495 2/3
Hanna No. 1	495	492	498	495
Winton No. 1	498	495	491	494 2/3
Hanna No. 2	496	497	490	494 1/3
Superior "B"	490	496	496	494
Winton No. 3	492	496	486	491 1/3
Rock Springs No. 4	498	487	485	490
Hanna (Japanese) No. 3	493	490	482	488 1/3
Rock Springs No. 8	482	497	471	483 1/3

THE JUDGES

The following are the men who so ably judged the First Aid Contests:

Mr. E. H. Denny, District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado.

Mr. J. Howard Bird, First Aid Miner, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado.
Mr. D. J. Parker, District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mr. W. W. Kessler, Foreman Miner, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mr. James Westfield, Foreman Miner, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Los Angeles, California.
Mr. Jack Coombs, Representative, E. D. Bullard Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mr. Roy Birchard, Safety Engineer, Spring Canyon Coal Company, Spring Canyon, Utah.
Mr. Stanley Harvey, Superintendent, Blazon Coal Company, Blazon, Wyoming.
Mr. Lyman Fearn, State Inspector of Coal Mines, Rock Springs, Wyoming.
Mr. D. K. Wilson, Deputy State Inspector of Coal Mines, Rock Springs, Wyoming.
Mr. Matt Strannigan, Central Coal & Coke Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.
Mr. Douglas Harris, Lion Coal Corporation, Rock Springs, Wyoming.
Mr. Frank Pelican, Rock Springs Fuel Company, Superior, Wyoming.
Mr. W. H. Walsh, The Union Pacific Coal Company, Superior, Wyoming.
Mr. Bert A. Peterson, The Union Pacific Coal Company, Superior, Wyoming.
Mr. John Sorbie, The Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.
Mr. Eliga Daniels, The Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

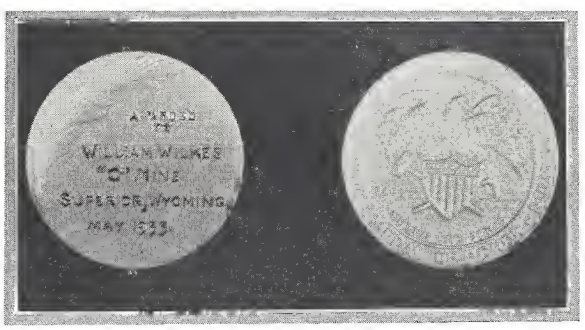
PRIZES

Men

1st, Superior "B", "C" and "E"—Possession of challenge cup for one year, and $30 to each team member.
2nd, Reliance—$20 to each team member.
3rd, Hanna No. 1—$10 to each team member.

Senior Girl Scouts

1st, Hanna—Possession of challenge cup for one year and leather jackets.
2nd, Superior—Bath robes.
3rd, Rock Springs Nyoda No. 1—Riding breeches.



Obverse and Reverse of medal presented to the seven men participating in the rescue of the Gornik brothers by the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association.

Junior Girl Scouts

1st, Hanna—Leather jackets.
2nd, Superior—Overnight bags.
3rd, Reliance—Toilet kits.

Boy Scouts

1st, Hanna—Possession of challenge cup for one year, leather jackets and pocket knives.
2nd, Hanna Japanese—Official boots and pocket knives.
3rd, Superior—Baseball gloves and hunting knives.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANSHIFTS BY DISTRICTS

(Continued from page 302)

Superior	7,772	0	No Injury
Hanna	4,843	1	4,843
All Districts	29,195	1	29,195
All Districts, 1933	24,618	4	6,155

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO MAY 31, 1934

Rock Springs	42,102	7	6,015
Reliance	16,100	0	No Injury
Winton	25,284	1	25,284
Superior	36,746	1	36,746
Hanna	23,303	6	3,884
All Districts	143,535	15	9,569
All Districts, 1933	113,593	19	5,978

May Injury

JAMES BAMBER, *Driver, Hanna No. 4 Mine, Section No. 3.* Severe bruises of left forearm and shoulder. Period of disability, 19 days. James was riding the front end of an empty car that was being pulled by horse. As the car neared the Joy loading machine, the horse was speeded up, turned to one side, and the tail chain cut loose from the car. As James stepped off the car, he lost his footing and was struck by the car. Fortunately he was not run over by the car, which would have caused more serious injuries. Cleaner roadways, and thorough instructions to new men working under unfamiliar surroundings would probably have prevented this accident.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

ANY KIND OF A JOB

CAN

BE DONE SAFELY

Engineering Department

Sketch—the Eocene Period of the Tertiary Era[x]

(In which occur Green River Shales, Lignite coal in Wyoming.)

Data collected by C. E. SWANN

(ARTICLE NO. 7 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.)

EOCENE, in geology, is the name suggested by Sir Charles Lyell in 1833 for the earliest period of the Tertiary era. The term was intended to convey the idea that this was the period which saw the dawn of the recent or existing forms of life, because it was estimated that among the fossils of this period only 3½ per cent of the species are still living. Since Lyell's time, much has been learned about the fauna and flora of the period, and many palaeontologists doubt if any of the Eocene species are still extant, unless it be some of the lowest forms of life. Nevertheless, the name is a convenient one, and is in general use.

The Eocene as originally defined was not long left intact, for E. Beyrich, in 1854, proposed the term "Oligocene" for the upper portion, and later, in 1874, K. Schimper suggested "Palaeocene" as a separate appellation for the lower portion. The Oligocene division has been generally accepted as a distinct period, but "Palaeocene" is not so widely used. In the present article, we shall include also the "Palaeocene" deposits. Although in Germany the Oligocene deposits are transgressive and cover wide areas from which the Eocene is absent, in France and southern England there is little or no break between the Eocene and Oligocene, and it is much more logical to include the whole of the lower Tertiary in a single period. This is the tendency among modern stratigraphers.

The stratigraphy of the Eocene was first worked out in detail in the basins of Paris, Belgium, Hampshire and London with the result that the Anglo-Franco-Belgian basin has become the type area. This is unfortunate, since the deposits there, both in the Eocene and Oligocene periods, were laid down in a large but shallow gulf affected by a succession of secondary oscillations of level which have resulted in a complex series of alternating marine and continental deposits. A continuous succession of marine deposits is found in the Mediterranean area, laid down in the Tethys or Mediterranean sea of Eocene times, which stretched from Italy to India and in which were evolved the series of Nummulites by which the subdivisions of the period are dated.

[x]Information from Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Conditions during the Eocene:—When, after the great regression at the end of the Cretaceous, the sea once more invaded Europe, there was but little change in the structure of the continent as a whole. On the north and north-west lay the North Atlantic continent, represented today by the ancient massifs of Scandinavia, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Cornubia. Running through the heart of Europe was an important land mass, the remnants of which are found today as the Bohemian massif, the Ardennes, Vosges and Black Forest, Central Plateau of France and the massif of Brittany. Between these two land masses lay the Northern Sea, from which a broad gulf or "epicontinental sea" formed the Anglo-Franco-Belgian basin. To the west lay the Tertiary Atlantic ocean with gulfs covering south-west France and northeast Spain as the basins of Aquitaine and Argon. To the southeast of Central Europe lay the Tethys, the great Mediterranean sea of early Tertiary times, covering the area where the Alps were yet to rise. The Tethys extended over Italy and most of southeastern Europe, stretched across Asia Minor and Syria into Persia and India. Marginal seas and gulfs covered most of the Atlas region and stretched into Egypt, wide gulfs occupied Assam, Burma and much of the East Indies. In North America Eocene deposits are found in a succession which fringed the Pacific Ocean and covered parts of the present west coast. Eocene seas stretched over the Gulf of Mexico and the present West Indies, the southeastern States and parts of Central America. Continental Eocene deposits cover a wide area in the heart of the continent. In South America, Africa and Australia the continental masses were beginning to assume their present form and the Eocene deposits are again found mainly in fringing basins. We are scarcely affected by the problem of whether these continental masses occupied the same position relatively to one another or whether they have drifted apart as envisaged in Wegener's theory of continental drift.

It is towards the centers of the larger Tertiary seas that Eocene sedimentation succeeds without a break that of the Cretaceous and where the boundary line is difficult to draw. This is the case in parts of Egypt, Denmark, some areas in northern India, as well as in the continental region of central North America. In the classical localities of England and France a great gap in time separates the Tertiary from the Mesozoic deposits, though the angular discordance between the Cretaceous and Eocene is usually but slight.

Associated, no doubt, with the slight crustal movements which closed the Cretaceous and inaugurated the Eocene period, there were local and

intermittent manifestations of volcanic activity throughout the period. Intrusive rocks are found in the Eocene of the central and northern Apennines. Tuffs, basalts and other igneous rocks appear also in many of the Rocky Mountain States, in Central America, the West Indies and South America.

It has been very generally assumed by Geologists, mainly upon the evidence of plant remains, that the Eocene period opened with a temperate climate in the northern latitudes, later becoming almost sub-tropical. The frequent admixture of temperate forms with what are now tropical genera makes it difficult to speak with certainty as to the degree of warmth experienced. The meteorological researches of Dr. C. E. P. Brooks (Climate Through the Ages, London, 1926) have tended to confirm the belief in the existence of a warmer climate over Europe in early or middle Eocene times, becoming cooler towards the close of the period. The difference in the character of the faunas of the Tethys and the Northern sea points fairly conclusively to the differentiation of climate-zones in Europe comparable to those of the present day.

Life of the Period:—By far the most abundant and characteristic marine organisms were the foraminifera which flourished in the warm seas in countless myriads. Foremost among these are the Nummulites, which by their extraordinary numerical development and great size, as well as by their wide distribution, demand special recognition. Many other genera are of almost equal importance as rock builders. The Nummulites, together with the Orthophragmines and Lepidocyclines, are the best fossils on which to base wide range correlation. Their centre of evolution and dispersal was in the Mediterranean province, where they are abundant at all levels in such a way that "zonal assemblages" may be determined. While the determination of species is very difficult and possible only to the specialist, the following broad groups are easily recognizable and can be utilized by the field geologist:

Oligocene—small nummulites and lepidocyclines.

Upper Eocene—small nummulities and orthophragmines.

Middle Eocene—large and small nummulites, orthophragmines and assilines.

Lower Eocene—small nummulites and orthophragmines.

It was only at certain periods that a temporary connection was established between the Eocene Mediterranean and such areas of the Northern sea as the Paris basin, hence it is only isolated species and not phylogenetic series which are found in the latter areas. Thus while sedimentation was continuous in the Anglo-Franco-Belgium basin, there are marked faunal breaks with a sudden influx of new forms.

In the northern province only isolated corals occur, but in the Mediterranean reef-building forms of modern genera flourished. This is strong evidence of the differentiation into climatic zones as at present with a warm Mediterranean and a cold Northern sea.

In the marine mollusca the most noteworthy change is the entire absence of ammonoids, the group which throughout the Mesozoic era had taken so prominent a place, but disappeared completely with the close of the Cretaceous Era. Nautiloids were more abundant than they are at present, but as a whole the Cephalopods took a more subordinate part than they had done in previous periods. On the other hand, gastropods and pelecypods found in the numerous shallow seas a very suitable environment, flourished exceedingly and their shells are often perfectly preserved and in enormous numbers. Of the gastropod genera Cerithium with its estuarine and lagonal forms is very characteristic and the series of mutations have been of great service in studying the detailed stratigraphy of the Paris basin. Echinoderms are especially important in the Tethys and the warmer seas.

Crustacea were fairly abundant and most of the orders as well as numerous families of modern insects were represented.

When we turn to the higher forms of life, the reptiles and mammals, we find a remarkable contrast between the fauna of the Eocene and those periods which preceded and succeeded it. The great groups of reptiles, whose members had held dominion on land and sea during most of the Mesozoic time, had almost entirely disappeared by the beginning of the Eocene; in their place placental mammals made their appearance and rapidly became the dominant group. Among the early Eocene mammals no trace can be found of the numerous and clearly-marked orders with which we are familiar today; instead we find obscurely differentiated forms, which cannot be fitted without violence into any of the modern orders. The early placental mammals were generalized types (with certain non-placental characters) with potentialities for rapid divergence and development in the direction of the more specialized modern orders. Thus, the Creodonta foreshadowed the Carnivora, the Condylarthra presaged the herbivorous groups; but before the close of this period, so favorable were the conditions of life to a rapid evolution of types, that most of the great orders had been clearly defined, though none of the Eocene genera are still extant. The primitive dog-like forms did not appear until late in the period, in Europe; and true cats did not arrive until later, though they were represented by Eusmilus in the Upper Eocene of France. The primitive ungulates (Condylarths) were generalized forms with five effective toes. The gross Amblypoda, with five-toed stumpy feet, were prominent in the early Eocene; particularly striking forms were the Dinoceratidae, Dinoceras, with three pairs of horns or protuberances on its massive skull, and a pair of huge canine teeth projecting downwards. These enormous creatures, whose remains are so abundant in the Eocene deposits of

western America, died out before the close of the period. The divergence of the hoofed mammals into the two prominent divisions, the odd-toed and even-toed, began in this period, but the former did not get beyond the three-toed stage. The least differentiated of the odd-toed group were the Lophiodonts which produced the forerunner of the horse and a primitive rhinoceros. The evolution of the horse appears to have proceeded along parallel lines in Eurasia and America, but the true horse did not arrive until later. Ancestral deer were represented, while many small hog-like forms existed. The primitive stock of the camel group developed in North America in late Eocene time and sent branches into South America and Eurasia. Certain very generalized forms (Ganodonta) are commonly considered to be ancestral edentates, while the Tillodonta, whose affinities are still uncertain, are often grouped with the rodents, though far larger than any modern members of this group. The Insectivores had Eocene forerunners, and the Lemuroids—probable ancestors of the apes—were forms of great interest.

The non-placental mammals, although still numerous, were taking a secondary place; the primitive opossum is noteworthy on account of its wide geographical range.

Among the birds, the large flightless forms were prominent, and many others were present, such as the ancestral forms of our modern gulls, albatrosses, herons, buzzards, eagles, owls, quails, plovers. Reptiles are represented solely by still surviving orders; they are not very common, though the remains of crocodilians, tortoises, turtles, and some large snakes are locally plentiful.

The flora of the Eocene period, although full of interest, does not convey the impression of newness that is afforded by the fauna. The reason for this difference is: the newer flora had been introduced and had developed to a considerable extent in the Cretaceous period, and there is no sharp break between the flora of the earlier and that of the later period. The reason for this difference is that the flora of modern aspect, characterized by the dominance of the flowering plants, had already come into being in the Cretaceous Period; hence in general facies there is no sharp line of demarcation between Cretaceous and Eocene floras. Early Eocene floras are tropical or sub-tropical in character, but in post Ypresian times there is evidence of cooling climatic conditions.

Article No. 8 will give a sketch of the Green River Oil Shales.

Flags of Canadian Legion Post No. 53 Formally Blessed

IN HIS concluding remarks on the occasion of the presentation of a United States and a Canadian flag to Rock Springs Post No. 53, Canadian Legion, a report of which appeared in the June magazine, Mr. Eugene McAuliffe expressed the hope that later the flags would receive the blessing of some Christian clergyman. That hope was fulfilled on Sunday morning, May 27, when, at the Episcopal Church in Rock Springs, the flags were blessed by Rev. Herald C. Swezy, in a ceremony most fitting and impressive.

The full membership of the Canadian Legion assembled at the Moose Hall, and, headed by the Kiltie Band, marched to the Church. Several members of The American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars took part in the parade. The flags were borne by John Brown and Harry Dooley, escorted by George Ward and Aaron Deneley. At the entrance of the church, the parade was met by the vested choir, which led the procession into the church, where the flags were placed upon the altar, the color bearers assuming places on either side.

At the close of the regular service, the flags were blessed by the pastor, who prefaced his service with these appropriate words:

> It is to be our privilege to bless two flags recently presented to Post No. 53 of the Canadian Legion. To the best of my knowledge, it is the first time that flags representing two different countries were presented to be blessed together at one service. This fact suggests to me a verse from Psalm No. 133, which we may use as a text: "Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."
>
> Some think it strange that such a service is held. Many great minds in different ages have ventured the observation that Religion and Patriotism, the Love of God and the Love of Country are very much akin and to a large extent dependent upon each other. Both religion and patriotism demand from us at times the supreme sacrifice; both our country and our God demand that our own selfish desires be put aside when putting them aside means the good of the whole. Both the army of the country and the army of religion carry standards as embodiments and reminders of the ideals which are fundamental to the country and to our God; both are beset with the same problem of keeping pure the highest ideals of patriotism and religion; both are undergoing a process of evolution from a crude conception of God and statehood to a more ideal conception of God and a more perfect understanding of the relationships that exist between nations.
>
> For these reasons we believe it fitting and proper that these flags receive God's blessing, that the ideals which they represent may be preserved not alone by the conscience of men but also by the help of the Grace of God. Just as in the past, much evil has been wrought in the name of religion and under the banner of the Cross, so has much that is traitorous been wrought in the name of patriotism and under

the banner of the Flag. It is my purpose here and now to urge that the Organization which will in the future bear these flags and that all other groups that bear the flag of their country, will do so only in a way that will give honor to it and will preserve and protect the purity and unselfish ideals of patriotism for which it stands.

Reference was made to the beautiful thoughts expressed in the late President Wilson's Flag Day Proclamation of June 14, 1914:

> It is henceforth to stand for self-possession, for dignity, for the assertion of the right of one nation to serve the other nations of the world—an emblem that will not condescend to be used for purposes of aggression and self-aggrandizement, that is too great to be debased by selfishness; that has vindicated its right to be honored by all nations of the world and feared by none who do righteousness.

All who witnessed the ceremony were impressed with its beauty and dignity.

Next to belief in a Divine Creator, no force is more compelling in the human mind than love of Country, symbolized by the flag it has adopted as its emblem. Among the earliest traces of civilization evidences are found of the use of objects as emblems or ensigns. References are frequently made in the Bible to banners or flags. In the early ages, flags were almost entirely of a religious nature, blessed by the Church for specific purposes. The flags blessed on this occasion represent the two most outstanding nations of the world, the United States of America and the British Empire, of which Canada forms a part.

The American Flag, "Old Glory," with its thirteen alternate red and white stripes and forty-eight stars on a blue background, represents the thirteen original states and the present forty-eight states of the Union. The British flag, (upon which the Canadian flag is foundationed) is also in red, white and blue, and is a blending of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick (England, Scotland and Ireland). Truly these flags, representing as they do the ideals of two great peoples, should be dedicated to no mean purpose. The beautiful tribute to the American flag, part of which is quoted below, written by Rev. Dr. C. C. Pise, who was at one time Chaplain of the U. S. Senate. would apply equally to both flags:

God's is my love's first duty,
To whose eternal name
Be praise for all thy beauty,
Thy grandeur, and thy fame;
But ever have I reckoned
Thine, native flag, its second.

Then wave, thou first of banners,
And in thy genial shade
Let creeds, opinions, manners,
In love and peace be laid;
And there, all discord ended,
Our hearts and souls be blended.

VERY SUSPICIOUS

From Answers, London.

A London detective had been sent into the country to try to solve a robbery.

During his investigations he came upon one of the oldest village inhabitants. He decided to question him.

"Have you seen any mysterious strangers in the village lately?" asked the detective.

The old man looked thoughtful. Suddenly his face lit up.

"Why, yes, sorr," he said eagerly. "There were a man 'ere with a circus last week, an' he took a pair of pigeons out o' my whiskers."

SHUCKS ON RELIGION

Negro Woman (applying for a position as cook): "I seen yo' advuhtisement in de newspaper, lady."

Lady (interrupting): "But I advertised for a Scandinavian."

Negro Woman: "I knows dat, lady. But jess so a pusson can cook, what difference does religion make?"

NEXT TIME ORDER SOUP

Guest: "Look here! How long do I have to wait for the half portion of duck I ordered?"

Waiter: "Till somebody orders the other half. We can't go out and kill half a duck."

CHURCH NOT IN BIBLE

Baptist Sam: "You kin read, can't you?"

Methodist Mose: "Yes."

Sam: "Well, I s'pose you is read de Bible, hain't you?"

Mose: "Yes, course I has."

Sam: "You is read 'bout John de Baptis, hain't you?"

Mose: "Yes."

Sam: "Well, you never read 'bout no John de Mefodis', did you?"

MIND A BLANK

"Can you keep a secret?"

"Sure."

"I need to borrow some money."

"Don't worry. It's just as if I never heard it."

DAD'S ENDORSEMENT

Rich Suitor—"I—er—suppose you are aware that I've been making advances to your daughter."

Impecunious Father (extending hand)—"Yes, put it there, son. And now what about the poor old father?"

Brotherhood of Mankind, Hope of World

A sermon delivered in Portland, Oregon, by Rt. Rev. Walter Taylor Sumner.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. (The summary of the law by our Lord Jesus Christ.)

Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love. (Rom. xii:10.)

And Judah spake unto him saying . . . Ye shall not see my face, except your brother be with you. (Gen. xliii:3.)

* * *

IN THE above words are summed up the reasons for the brotherhood of mankind. Certainly never in the history of time was the demand greater upon humanity for an attitude of brotherhood than today. The very existence of civilization is dependent upon its realization and extension.

I was impressed with an article which appeared in one of the recent magazines entitled "Homesick America," which pointed out the significance attending the desire to return to other days and other customs. I presume it is not proper to use the term nostalgia as indicative of homesickness for a condition rather than for a place; but forcing the use of the word, I believe there is today a condition of nostalgia amongst thinking people for a return to a spirit of brotherhood and good fellowship which existed in this nation of ours during the early years of this century. I am sure that trained social workers of those days, of which Jane Addams was our glorious leader, will sympathetically appreciate to what I refer.

* * *

We welcome to our shores the oppressed of the earth. Here we offered them every facility to escape the oppression, both political and economic, of their own native lands. We were proud that our nation was great enough in capacity, broad enough in sympathy, and consecrated sufficiently to make the nation a real cradle of liberty and opportunity for a larger life. Two decades have passed and today we begin to see that most of those who came to our shores have grown into fine citizens and their children are rising up to bless them and us. Today's new spirit of brotherhood, I believe, is an indication of a return to the finer appreciation of fellowship for other races and those of other religions, so marked in the nineties and nineteen hundreds. In the words of Robert Burns:

> It's comin' yet for a' that
> That man to man the world o'er
> Shall brithers be for a' that.

It is indeed an unobservant mind that fails to see that unless we can maintain a friendly international relationship with the nations of the world, we shall have a sorry time, if not a complete annihilation in the not far distant future of all for which we stand. It will spell mutual destruction. We cannot be "kindly affectioned one to another, with brotherly love" unless we make some attempt to understand the viewpoint, the remarkable achievements, and the wonderful history of other nations and peoples than our own. Indeed, how can we "love God whom we have not seen if we do not love our brother whom we have seen?"

* * *

I have been interested in reading the last book of James Henry Breasted, that famous Egyptologist, entitled "The Dawn of Conscience." We are apt to think that it is something new in nations and individuals to be "affectioned one to another with brotherly love," yet he points out so vividly that the word friendly, which certainly connotes partnership and brotherly love and fellowship, appears in the old manuscripts nearly 4000 years ago. As he puts it, "When at the dawn of so-called history some centuries before 3000 B. C., the ferment of social forces began and the stress of the remotest known age of social friction, going on for 1000 years, issued at last before 2000 B. C., in the earliest crusade for social justice and in efforts to usher in a new age of brotherly kindness, the reign of 'friendliness.' Must we sever these earliest social idealists from the preceding stages of the developing universe?"

To put brotherhood on an authoritative plane, we naturally, as religionists, turn to the supreme theistic authority of our religion. God himself.

* * *

Christ, the second member of the Holy Trinity, gives us in the summary of the law as quoted above the two commandments which cover our duty to God and to man. It may be that as one who is indifferent, skeptical or ignorant of the knowledge of the omnipotence of God, you are not impressed with this source of authority. You would like to turn to either philosophy or the sciences. Well, if my space would allow, I could give you endless examples of the philosophers' acceptances of God as final authority. As relating to the scientists, we can do no better than to go into the realm of pure science in its highest form, viz: that of astronomy. I refer you to the recent writings of Eddington, Sir J. Jeans, Professor Milliken, Walter Sidney Adams, director of Mount Wilson observatory, and Dr. E. B. Frost of Yerkes observatory. I especially recommend to you that very erudite work of Dean Inge just published, "God and the Astronomers." Here you will find ample assertion, and convincing arguments, that God was the supreme creator of this vast universe, as well as its causation.

I quite understand the difficulty that many have

in trying to understand and practice the commandment to love our neighbor as ourself. Is the difficulty not due to our misunderstanding of the word "love"? Let me illustrate. He would be, indeed, an abnormal, undesirable and probably dangerous citizen who did not at heart wish everyone well. He who would intentionally hurt the character, damage the soul or put the future of his neighbor out of the possibility of future life is not found often. Yet, I can quite understand how the good citizen with all his good intention might not be one whom we would care to seek in companionship.

* * *

In other words, let us understand clearly that to love one's neighbor does not mean necessarily to desire his companionship. If we can keep this distinction clearly before us, we shall find that we do love our neighbor much more than we realize. There are many good men and women toward whom we have the most friendly intention, yet we would not seek them for daily companionship. They are not fitted for good fellowship, or if they are, they do not display it; are not qualified or inclined to be agreeable in company, or sociable; are narrow and bigoted in their measure of social relationships; selfish, self-seeking and unsportsmanlike, or to put it another way, never "play the game." Granting all this we still can include them in our ken of the brotherhood and wish them well: It may be a strain upon our patience and temper, but in the effort we shall be the victors.

In the problem of brotherhood there will always come up, until it is finally settled, the question of religious organic reunion. This is not the place for this discussion except in passing. Certainly there cannot be achievement of universal brotherhood until these unhappy divisions which separate religious bodies have somehow been overcome. That there must be religious reunion for Jew, Catholic and Protestant through an ecumenical light is certainly the hope of the world. How this can be brought about it is impossible to say. The evils of disunion, the consequent weakening and impoverishment of national and local organizations, the inability of organized religion to give united witness to the world in the moral questions continually arising, all these are apparent to the religionist as well as the non-religionist. The first step looking toward any sort of reunion must be through a spirit of brotherhood; a spirit of partnership, a spirit of friendliness, a spirit of justice and a spirit of service.

* * *

There is no hope for the building up of even a remote spirit of brotherhood unless we can each of us assume a more tolerant attitude toward the faith and practice held by those about us, which we do not understand or in which we do not believe. Rather we shall make progress only in a positive attitude of sharing in the most friendly possible spirit those finer things which we are conscious of possessing.

Autocracy or patronage have no place in a spirit of brotherhood. A friendly and unselfish spirit of apportioning to others that which we hold precious, gladly urging them to partake with us our wealth of experience and heritage, constitutes true fellowship.

Without forcing the illustration too far, I wonder if, when the great day of judgment shall come to each and every one of us, as is inevitable, we shall not find the Creator and Master of us all, with infinite justice, may not challenge us with some such statement as that of Judah which I have quoted above: "Ye shall not see my face except your brother be with you."

Our Flag

We have printed at various times the rules of flag etiquette which should be observed in displaying our national emblem. As Independence Day will be celebrated this month, it might be well to publish the list of cautions which should be followed when displaying the flag.

1. Do not permit disrespect to be shown to the Flag of the United States of America.
2. Do not dip the Flag of the United States of America to any person or any thing. The regimental color, State flag, organization or institutional flag will render this honor.
3. Do not display the Flag with the union down except as a signal of distress.
4. Do not place any other flag or pennant above or, if on the same level, to the right of the Flag of the United States of America.
5. Do not let the Flag touch the ground or the floor, or trail in the water.
6. Do not place any object or emblem of any kind on or above the Flag of the United States of America.
7. Do not use the Flag as drapery in any form whatsoever. Use bunting of blue, white and red.
8. Do not fasten the Flag in such manner as will permit it to be easily torn.
9. Do not drap the Flag over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, or of a railway train or boat. When the Flag is displayed on a motor car, the staff should be affixed firmly to the chassis, or clamped to the radiator cap.
10. Do not display the Flag on a float in a parade except from a staff.
11. Do not use the Flag as a covering for a ceiling.
12. Do not carry the Flag flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.
13. Do not use the Flag as a portion of a costume or of an athletic uniform. Do not embroider it upon cushions or handkerchiefs, nor print it on paper napkins or boxes.
14. Do not put lettering of any kind upon the Flag.
15. Do not use the Flag in any form of advertising nor fasten an advertising sign to a pole from which the Flag is flown.
16. Do not display, use or store the Flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily soiled or damaged.

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Some Choice Recipes

CHICKEN SHORTCAKE

Two cups pastry flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, ⅓ teaspoon salt, 4 tablespoons butter, ⅔ cups milk.

Mix flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in butter with knife and slowly add milk. When a soft dough forms, pat it out until two-thirds-inch thick on floured board or paper. Carefully remove to baking pan and bake fifteen minutes in moderate oven. With aid of fork split shortcake and add portion of chicken mixture. Replace top and cover with remaining chicken mixture. Garnish with parsley and serve immediately.

CREAMED CHICKEN MIXTURE

Four tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, ½ cup cream, 1½ cups milk, one cup diced cooked chicken, one tablespoon chopped pimentos, one tablespoon chopped celery, cooked.

Melt butter, add flour, salt and paprika. Add cream and milk. Cook until creamy sauce forms. Stir constantly, add rest of ingredients and cook two minutes.

STUFFED PEACH SALADS

Four halves canned peaches, ½ cup crushed pineapple, ½ cup cottage cheese, ⅛ teaspoon salt, 4 tablespoons salad dressing.

Chill ingredients. Mix cheese, salt and pineapple. Stuff peaches and serve on lettuce. Top with dressing.

SPINACH AND CHEESE SOUFFLE, SERVING THREE

Three tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons flour, 1½ cups milk, ½ cup cheese, cut fine, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, ¼ teaspoon celery salt, 3 egg yolks, 2 cups cooked spinach, 3 egg whites, beaten.

Melt butter, add flour. When mixed add milk and cook until thick, creamy sauce forms. Stir constantly. Add cheese and seasonings. Cook slowly until cheese has melted. Add yolks and beat one minute. Fold in rest of ingredients and pour into buttered baking dish. Bake thirty-five minutes in moderately slow oven.

QUICK COFFEE CAKE

One and one-half cups sifted flour, 1½ level teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt (level), ¼ teaspoon mace or nutmeg, 6 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons shortening, 1 egg, ½ cup milk or water.

Sift dry ingredients. Cut in shortening; add unbeaten eggs and milk or water and stir to a smooth dough. Turn into a shallow pan and cover with top mixture made from 4 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons flour, ¼ teaspoon mace or cinnamon, and 1 teaspoon butter, well blended together. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees F.) for 25 minutes.

BAKING POWDER BISCUITS

Two cups flour, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, ¾ cup sweet milk, 2 tablespoons shortening.

Sift flour once before measuring and again with baking powder and salt. Mix in the butter with knife or tips of fingers until mealy. Add milk gradually to form a soft dough. Pat out to one-half inch thick. Cut and place rounds close together on greased shallow pans. Bake 15 minutes in very hot oven, 425 degrees F. Note: If dough is to be used for shortcake add 1½ tablespoons sugar to flour. Split and spread with butter before serving with fruit.

Women's Activities the World Over

Mrs. Ellen Binet of Jackson, Mich., winner of several county art contests, is 83 years old. She has painted 1,000 pictures since she was 17.

The Countess De Chasseloup-Loubat, formerly Margaret Brown of Wilson, N. C., is returning to her home in the south to plant a crop of tobacco. She has been living in Europe for many years.

The first woman to hold the position of secretary to a governor in the state of New Jersey is Miss Frances V. Smith. Her recent appointment as aid to the chief executive will pay her $5,000 annually.

According to custom, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has presented her Eleanor blue velvet costume, which she wore to her husband's inauguration, to the Smithsonian institution in Washington, where it will be displayed along with those of other first ladies.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, noted feminist, was recently awarded the American Hebrew medal for the promotion of better relations between Christians and Jews in America.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt recently autographed the drawing of his portrait by Miss Norma Jeanne Bernstein, who won the contest of the Art Students league of New York for the best sketch

of the president. The drawing will be placed in the public library in New York.

The countries which have adopted the vote for women in the last fifty years include Iceland, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Austria, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Germany, Russia, Great Britain and the United States.

Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, wife of the governor of New York state, is a confirmed legislative fan. She attends nearly all the sessions, dividing her time between the senate and assembly. Usually she attends unaccompanied, and sits among the other spectators.

A recent survey by the League of Women Voters reveals that more than 80,000 women are drawing pay envelopes from the executive branch of the United States government alone. Although the majority hold clerical positions, a number are serving as bureau and division chiefs.

Mrs. Anne S. Macy, famous for her work among the blind, once taught Miss Helen Keller to speak and to "see" the world in which she lives. At the age of 70 and without sight, she is in seclusion in Scotland after having given away most of her savings to help others similarly afflicted.

Household Aids and Hints

HARD ON THE EYES

Discourage in the youngster the habit of reading in bed. His school work is steady work for the eyes and the extra reading, perhaps in a careless position, is not good for his eyes.

REMOVE STAINS FIRST

Table linen should be looked over for stains before putting in the wash tub. Soapy water will set the stains and measures should be taken to remove any marks before immersing in the suds.

DARK BLUE FOR LINEN CLOSET

Paint the inside of the linen closet or drawers holding linens with dark blue enamel. This will prevent the linens from turning yellow and is much less trouble than wrapping them in blue paper.

EASIER SHOPPING

Make out your shopping list on the outside of an envelope and inside put samples of anything to be matched. It will certainly systematize the shopping trip, and much frantic searching of handbags for lost samples will be avoided.

A little lemon juice, sprinkled over fruit, vegetable, fish or meat salads just before they are served, greatly improves the flavor.

Left-over cooked asparagus may be mixed with celery, pickle relish and salad dressing and served on lettuce, or it may be combined with left-over ham or veal and served in a cream sauce on toast or buttered toasted rolls.

Fresh strawberries mixed with fresh or canned pineapple, sweetened and chilled, make a refreshing dessert and one especially inviting to serve after a rather heavy meal.

Left-over cooked ham mixed with hard-cooked eggs, celery and dressing makes a good salad to serve for luncheon or supper. This should constitute the main course.

Club sandwiches are delightful for Sunday night's supper.

Sliced stuffed olives are delicious in the plain chicken sandwich.

A little chopped carrot added to the fresh green peas make a most attractive dish.

Plain sponge cake should be torn apart with the fingers, never cut with a knife, or it will toughen.

A few painting pointers might come in handy just at this time when we are doing some renovating.

A pail of water in a freshly painted room will help to remove the odor.

Paint brushes can be cleaned by washing them in hot soda water and soft soap.

Half a glass of ammonia in two quarts of water will remove stains from white paint previous to painting.

A light coat of varnish, applied every few months, will lengthen the life of linoleum and preserve the design.

A coat of clear shellac over the seats of rush-bottom chairs will greatly prolong their lives and keep reed from splitting.

Eat Oranges

There are many reasons why oranges should be eaten constantly.

They help to balance your diet and there is experimental evidence that they tend to arrest tooth decay, gum troubles and pyorrhea—and that they help build up resistance to respiratory infections.

They help to prevent acidosis; aid digestion by stimulating appetite; contain essential minerals; are a good source of vitamins A and B and an excellent source of vitamin C.

Looking over this list of assets, it is easy to see that the orange is well toward the top on our list of healthful foods.

Doctor: "Congratulations, old man. Your wife has presented you with quadruplets."

Father: "Four cryin' out loud!"

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Style Hints

Be picturesque and wear a large, flower-laden hat. A new model is a large hat in leghorn with a mass of red and pink camelias weighing down the front, so that the brim dips over the eye.

A useful friend is the new clip of beads made into gardenias. These can be clipped to evening shoes, bags, frocks, coats and hats. Other flowers or tiny clusters, all made out of beads, are also on sale.

A life saver for the evening dress that is no longer new, is to buy some flowers, not only for the dress but also to edge the flowers on the flare cuff of a new pair of evening gloves that harmonize with the dress.

Never too many sports ensembles. A grand new costume consists of a gray and red knit frock, done in a shadow plaid design. It is worn with a matching red velveteen coat, cut just like a smock.

In your hands there must be a new handbag. Grand for wear with a new suit, is a large, square, flat bag of bright red morocco, with large initials in blue leather applied to the broad frame.

Be colorful by choosing an ensemble that is not all of one color. For instance, with a black wool skirt, we can wear a blouse in a Mexican stripe print of black, red and white and a short straight coat of striped black and white tweed in a fine, thin weave.

Taffeta rustles into the blouse mode. A new model is of striped and checked taffeta in navy, red and gold. It has a wide, butterfly jabot at the base of the deep V neckline. The puffed sleeves are quite short.

Why not cartwheel hats with our new frocks? A delightful hat, just right for wear with a smart town frock, is of black Milan straw with an old-fashioned cluster of pink satin roses in front.

Borrowed from sculpture are the lines of the new evening frock. An exquisite evening frock is in pale pink satin, and so beautiful are the lines that there is no trimming at all. In the train, as well as in the cape, are fan-shaped pleated insets.

Dainty hands will rejoice in the beautiful new gloves now being shown. A glove of white kid has a big cuff formed of petal on petal of supple matching white kid.

Where Women Do the Work

The modern young lady would hardly like to have lived back in the early days of historic mankind.

Women of the early tribes not only had to transport children but all of the household gear while on the trail. Even today primitive women carry loads weighing nearly 150 pounds on their backs while the usual hegira from camp to camp takes place.

We probably think "what lazy-bones those women's husbands must be," but a closer study of primitive life tells a different story. From early days primitive mankind has been beset by dangers at all times.

Wild beasts and marauding tribes made it necessary that some one of his household have weapons available to protect the family. The mother having children to attend to, this job falls to the father of the family group. It can be seen that on the trail with danger on all sides he must have his hands free and weapons available at an instant's notice or tragedy would likely result.

Among peaceful tribes free of the necessity of constant alertness the labor and pursuits of the community are evenly divided among the men and women.

The Eskimos who have no special weapons of war divide their loads evenly while on the trail, although the women are usually the stronger.

Encouragement for Brides

Here's a word of encouragement for blushing brides. If that husband who thinks he has married a cook and dishwasher shoves the biscuits back at you the second morning after the honeymoon with a hint that they aren't like mother's bread, don't be discouraged.

Tell him you are sorry and will try to improve as the years go by. You can even tell him that it takes longer to be a good cook than it does to be a great doctor or surgeon. Tell him the research department of the hotel workers' branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers has found out that it takes eighteen years for a cook's genius to blossom.

It may also be well to tell him that the first eighteen years are the hardest, not only on the cook but on those who eat what is cooked as well. And to appease him you might even be so rash as to

promise that after you have had your eighteen years' experience you will be able to cook this and that like mother used to.

Health Value of Vegetables

Salad days are here again. At this time of the year you want a variety of greenstuff to cleanse your blood, while the appearance of a nicely served salad on the table seems to tempt the feeblest appetite.

Of course, it is a mistake to dress a salad, as it isn't everybody who likes a cream dressing. The dressing should be served separately. Oil and vinegar should be ready to hand, too.

Most people serve their salad in a plain glass bowl. The rich colors of the salad look so inviting through the glass.

1. Lettuce and onions are good for worn nerves.
2. Beet roots and turnips give iron to the blood.
3. Tomatoes stimulate a torpid liver.
4. Celery is good for rheumatic people.
5. Beet roots and onions are nourishing and laxative.
6. Carrots cleanse the blood and clear the complexion.
7. All kinds of greens help to cleanse the blood and regulate the system.
8. In times of epidemic, a small raw onion eaten with breakfast is often a safeguard against infection.

Ladies Getting Taller

The NRA or something must be having effect on the women folks, because they're going up, too—in height. Anyway the average woman today is said to be three inches taller than the average back in 1893.

At least that is what Dr. Charles F. Read, of Elgin, Ill., told the dietitians meeting in conjunction with the American College of Surgeons at Chicago recently.

Dr. Read attributes this growth in woman to better knowledge of balanced diets, which have done much to lessen nervous disorders.

The Mean Compositor

An editor recently wrote a "puff" for the belle of the ball, saying: "Her dainty feet were encased in shoes that might have been taken for fairy boots."

The compositors made it read, "Her dainty feet were encased in shoes that might have been taken for ferry boats."

LIZA WILLING

"Am dat you, Liza?"
"Yassuh."
"Am yo' gwine to marry me?"
"Sho ah is—who is dis talking?"

Girl Scout Notes

FOUR American "Golden Eaglet" Girl Scouts have been chosen to represent this country at the third Juliette Low international encampment at Adelboden, Switzerland, in July. These girls, with one girl guide from Canada and two each from France, Latvia and Lithuania, are the recipients of the Juliette Low memorial awards, dedicated to the memory of the founder of Girl Scouting in this country.

The awards of this year have gone to Margaret Davis, of San Mateo, Calif.; Martha Harrison of Seattle, Wash.; Mary Elizabeth Stone, of Harrisburg, Pa.; and Marguerite Manion, of Firth, Ida. They will meet Betty D'Esterre, of Kingston, Ont., the Canadian girl guide selected for an award, and Mrs. H. L. Locke, of Hartford, Conn., who will be the leader in charge of the group, at Girl Scout national headquarters, 570 Lexington avenue, New York City.

Following a luncheon, given in their honor by the Manhattan Girl Scout council, the girls with their leader will spend two days at Camp Edith Macy, national training school for Girl Scout leaders, at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., after which they will depart on the S. S. Manhattan.

While in Switzerland the girls will live at Our Chalet which is the gift of Mrs. James J. Storrow, of Boston, to the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

Situated in the Alps within sight of the "everlasting snows," Our Chalet was opened in July, 1932, by Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, chief scout and chief guide of the world. Since then it has served as a home-away-from-home for Girl Scouts and Girl Guides from various countries, many of which have helped to furnish rooms that now bear their names.

Last summer it was used as a training camp for an international group of leaders, and this year will be the scene of the eighth world congress of Girl Guide and Girl Scout delegates representing the nations that compose the world association.

Mrs. Hubert Webster, accompanied by Miss Anna Corneliussen, recently got back from Butte, Montana, where they were in attendance upon a Regional Girl Scout conference, the territory taking in the states of Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming. They report that many of the National officers were present and several outstanding talks given by them. Mrs. Webster, delegate from this city, was honored, being the recipient of the title Regional Vice President for Wyoming, and she, with Mrs. Nicolaysen, of Casper, will represent this state on the National Girl Scout Board.

The Girls' Drum Corps, made up of members of the Pythian Sisters, Hanna, were honored recently by an appearance at Cheyenne to welcome and greet Mr. James Dunn, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, who

was making his official visit. There were 16 members in the corps on this occasion.

Girl Scout camp will be held July 22 to August 5. Miss Whelan will be director of the camp, which is situated at Newfork lake, 125 miles north of Rock Springs. Her assistants have not been definitely selected as yet.

The council would like to have as many girls as possible attend camp this summer. This is a splendid opportunity for a two-weeks vacation with plenty of fresh air, sunshine and exercise in addition to the training that the girls receive as part of their scouting activities.

The American Legion, as part of their new program, have taken over the transportation problem that is involved here. From now on they will see that means are provided for transporting all scouts to and from camp.

Boy Scout Activities

The National Council of the Boy Scouts of America on June 2 closed its 24th Annual Conference at Buffalo, N. Y., one thousand lads being inducted into the mysteries of "tenderfoot" Scout, besides awarding "Eagle" rank to one hundred boys. The ceremony was part of a mass demonstration of scouting work in which six thousand boys took part in a pageant at the Armory of the 174th Regiment.

At the beginning of the convention, Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, recently Governor of the Philippines, were the principal speakers. At the banquet, men who "have given distinguished service to youth, nationally and internationally", were honored with awards of the silver buffalo, the highest honor attainable in Scouting, one of the trophies going to a Utah man.

Business matters out of the way, the Scouts and delegates journeyed to Toad Hollow, a 237 acre tract near Hamburg, N. Y., belonging to Buffalo Council, where a huge program of water sports, rescue methods, etc., was demonstrated.

The meeting was declared "the biggest and best ever held anywhere."

Mr. Walter W. Head, New York, was re-elected President.

Boy Scout Camp

The Boy Scouts will depart from Rock Springs on July 8 for Newfork Lake for their annual outing, and it is expected they will return to the city on the 22nd. A large number of boys will take part in this year's camp meeting, some seventy lads having agreed to participate therein. Chester Roberts will be the Director, "Billy" Lee (former trainer Wyoming University) will be in charge of athletics and the culinary arrangements are in the hands of Hans Madsen and his amiable wife, of Winton. Nine troops are to be represented and each Scoutmaster will undoubtedly have sufficient to look after. A life-guard to watch the swimmers is being sought and it is believed one may be procured from some of the beaches or resorts near Salt Lake City. The lads recently held a "shower" for kitchen utensils, some miscreants having purloined all the pots, pans and paraphernalia, and every person attending brought some useful article, so the kitchen will be quite fully equipped at the beginning of the camp.

QUALIFIED FOR SENATE

Lecturer (who has spoken for two hours): "I shall not keep you much longer. I am afraid I have spoken at rather great length. There is no clock in the room, and I must apologize for not having a watch with me."

Voice: "There's a calendar behind you, mister!"

A small storekeeper, to the suprise of his brethren, suddenly decorated his window with a gorgeous new blind.

"Nice blind of yours, Isaac," quoth his neighbor.

"Yes, Aaron."

"Who paid for it, Isaac?"

"The customers paid, Aaron."

"What! The customers paid for it, Isaac?"

"Yes, Aaron. I put a leedle box on my counter 'For the Blind,' and they paid for it."

Wife: "My dear, the doctor says I am in need of a little change."

Husband: "Then ask him to give it to you. He's got the last of mine."

He: "Will you sail with me on the sea of matrimony?"

She: "Yes, after you have made a raft of money."

PLAYING SAFE IN AUTO DRIVING

An arm protruding from the side of the car can signify that the motorist is (1) knocking ashes off his cigarette; (2) going to turn left; (3) warning a small boy to shut up; (4) going to turn right; (5) pointing to the scenery; (6) going to back up; (7) feeling for rain; (8) hailing a friend; (9) going to stop. The best rule when following a signaling motorist is to play safe.

Doorkeeper (in public building)—Say, come back. Dogs are not allowed in here, sir.

Visitor—That's not my dog.

Doorkeeper—Not your dog! Why, he's following you.

Visitor—Well, so are you.

Our Little Folks

A Maltese Cross Card Trick

The magician arranges eight playing cards faces down in two groups so that they form two Maltese crosses. Then he invites someone to choose any four of the cards, one cross or the other, four cards in a line or any combination that pleases him. This is done and the four selected cards are removed.

From the four remaining cards, two are selected; and finally of the two that remain, one is chosen. The final card is turned up and proves to be the joker.

This trick is artfully accomplished. The conjurer knows the position of the joker among the eight cards. If the joker is in the four cards first chosen, the magician removes the four cards. If it is not in the first four, then he picks up the four that are chosen.

He repeats this procedure with the four cards that remain, either leaving or picking up the two that are chosen. When the final choice is made, the magician picks up the card if it is not the joker, but if it is the joker, he removes the extra card and leaves the joker on the table.

The Hikers

Each player is given the name of an animal or bird, such as donkey, cow, or duck, and the hiker starts on a long "country walk," saying:

"One day, as I was walking across a delightful meadow, I met a cow . . ."

If the player who has received the name of cow does not say "Moo! Moo! Moo!" at this point, and before the hiker slowly counts five, he pays a forfeit and changes places with the hiker, who now becomes the cow. The new hiker then recommences the story, trying to introduce all the animals or birds represented. As the game proceeds, and the players keep changing places, they become confused and thinking themselves a donkey say, "Hee-haw! Hee-haw!" when they should say "Quack! Quack!" as the duck.

Hunt the Slipper

All the players but one—"cobblers," as they are called—sit on the floor in a circle a few inches apart. Then the customer comes and says: "Please, I want this old slipper mended. I will call for it in ten minutes."

She hands one of the cobblers an old slipper, and turns away. When she has counted up to ten, she comes back, but is told the slipper is not ready.

"I must have it," says the customer.

"Then you must find it," all the cobblers reply.

At that the search begins. Each cobbler passes the slipper on to his or her neighbor, hiding it from sight as much as possible; but should the seeker spy it and call out the name of the cobbler who has got it, that cobbler must take her place, and bring it to be mended again. The slipper must not stop in one place, but must keep passing round the circle, either one way or the other.

Six S'little Slocums

Sudden swallows swiftly skimming,
Sunset's slowly spreading shade;
Silvery songsters sweetly singing
Summer's soothing serenade.
Susan Simpson strolled sedately,
Stifling sobs, suppressing sighs,
Seeing Stephen Slocum stately,
She stopped, showing some surprise.
"Say," said Stephen, "sweetest sigher,
Say, shall Stephen spouseless stay?"
Susan, seeming somewhat shyer,
Showed submissiveness straightway.
Summer's season slowly stretches,
Susan Simpson Slocum she;
So she signed some simple sketches,
Soul sought soul successfully.
Six September seasons swelter,
Six sharp seasons snow supplied;
Susan sat in sofa's shelter,
Six small Slocums side by side.

WORSE AND MORE OF IT

Father: "Troubled with dyspepsia in school today? Why, that's a strange thing for a boy to have."

Johnny: "I didn't have it; I had to spell it."

The teacher was giving the class a lecture on gravity.

"Now, children," she said, "it is the law of gravity that keeps us on this earth."

"But, please, teacher," inquired one small child, "how did we stick on before the law was passed?"

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Johnson visited friends in Kemmerer on Memorial Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Outsen visited with friends in Big Piney June 3.

D. V. Bell and daughters spent Memorial Day in Rawlins.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wood and Mrs. F. H. Ware have returned to their home in Cheyenne, after having visited here at the W. E. Wood home in Wardell Court.

Miss Margaret Bell has returned to Denver, Colorado, where she is taking training in St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rodda and son visited with the A. L. Zeiher family in Reliance.

Mrs. Ed. Cook is a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

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Mrs. John Soltis, of Superior, visited here at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew.

Bozo Knezevich is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital, where he is receiving medical treatment.

Mrs. Joseph Von Rembow entertained the North Side Guild, Wednesday evening, June 6. Five Hundred was played and refreshments were served after the games.

Fred and Burt Adams are home from the University at Laramie to spend the summer with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Stebner, of Hanna, have visited here with friends recently.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Darling, and Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Darling are visiting relatives in La Grande, Oregon.

Mrs. Dwight Jones, and small daughter, Lila, are visiting relatives in Soda Springs, Idaho.

Misses Joan and Mary Grivna have gone to Denver for medical treatment.

Mrs. Matt Morrison has returned from a visit with relatives in Rawlins.

Anton Demullier is confined to his home with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. William Moon, of Winton, visited here at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Harry Crofts.

Misses Anna and Helen Miller visited with relatives in Evanston on Memorial Day.

Reliance

Mrs. Henry Johnson is visiting in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Mrs. Robert Stuart and children left for Missouri to spend the summer.

Mrs. James Sellers has returned to her home here from the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs, where she underwent an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Lindroos and family of Superior are visiting at the O. Lindroos home here.

Miss Ruth Parks of Evanston visited at the Joe Fearn home.

Friends extend congratulations to Mr. Eddie Routsala, whose marriage was recently announced to Miss Della Proy of Rock Springs.

Mrs. James Sterling and daughter, Elva, left for an extended visit in Texas.

Mrs. James Rafferty and Mrs. E. Mason visited recently in Idaho.

Mrs. G. Baxter and daughters are spending the summer in Ogden.

Mrs. Walter Johnson and son are visiting in Evanston.

Miss Cassie Harrigan was on the sick list during the month.

Mrs. Joe Mitchelson was a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Floyd Roberts, of Rock Springs, visited with her mother, Mrs. H. Kelley.

Mr. and Mrs. John Meeks and family and Mr. and Mrs. S. Canestrini and family visited in Green River recently.

Mrs. A. J. Bevola and children are visiting in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zelenka and family and Mrs. Jane Robertson spent Decoration Day in Evanston.

Superior

Mrs. Louis Flaim was recently called to Lincoln, Nebraska, by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Joe Porolio. Mrs. Flaim was accompanied by Mr. Flaim.

George Powell, who recently underwent an operation at the Wyoming General Hospital, has returned home and is recovering nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marocki are the parents of a baby boy born May 14.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Young are the parents of a baby boy born June 4.

Mrs. M. J. Arbuckle entertained the evening of May 16, in honor of Mrs. Jiacoletti. Delicious refreshments were served and at bridge prizes were awarded to Miss Coffman, Mrs. Dodds and Mrs. Jiacoletti.

Edith Moser of Rock Springs visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Moser of C Hill, recently.

Jean and Genevieve Hotchkiss, Denver, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hotchkiss, during the month.

Robert Hotchkiss is driving a new Plymouth sedan.

Miss Eileen Mousolite and Mr. James Jiacoletti, instructors in the Superior High School, were united in marriage May 19, in Manila, Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Jiacoletti have the best wishes of their many friends in Superior for a happy and prosperous married life.

Dr. A. Davis and family are visiting friends and relatives in Colorado.

Superintendent of Schools A. L. Keeney is driving a new Hudson sedan. Mr. Keeney and family left for New York June 2, where Mr. Keeney will attend Columbia University.

Miss Doris Robinson has just returned home from Rawlins for the summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Subic are the parents of a baby boy born Wednesday morning, May 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Grillos are the parents of a baby boy, born Wednesday morning, May 30.

Winton

Miss Josephine Brack, of Denver, Colorado, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Pete Uram.

Mrs. Hans Madsen and son, Warren, are visiting relatives in Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Reese and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson and their families were visiting in Kemmerer over Decoration Day.

Mr. Harry Purdy, who died in the Hospital in Rock Springs, Wyoming, on June 3, 1934, was an old time resi-

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dent of Winton where he had a host of friends. Mr. Purdy had been in the Hospital for several years. Local 3830, U. M. W. of A. officiated at the burial services.

Mrs. Harry Warinner and daughters are spending a few weeks in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, for the benefit of little Miss Shirley's health.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bennett are the parents of a baby daughter born June 5, 1934, at their home. Mother and baby are doing nicely.

Sylvia Mann and Mary McDonald are home from the University of Wyoming to spend vacation days.

A surprise party was given for Erma Moon. Games and refreshments were enjoyed by the large number of her friends who were present.

Gwendolyn McTee and Joy Fowkes have been on the sick list.

The Woman's Club held its last business meeting of the year early in the month.

Mr. and Mrs. William Benson, of Reliance, Wyoming, are the proud parents of a fine baby daughter born in the hospital at Rock Springs on June 12, 1934.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Robertson of the Gros Ventre country were visiting friends in Winton the early part of the month.

Mr. Frank Kmetich took a three months leave of absence to visit with friends and relatives in the old country.

Mrs. Gerald Neal motored to Longmont, Colorado, and was accompanied home by her little daughter, Evelyn, who has been attending school there.

Hanna

The Commencement exercises of the Hanna High School were held in the theatre on May 24 at which time a class of twenty-five received diplomas. Scholarships and awards were presented to Miss Agnes Amoss and Sylvester Owens.

Miss Hazel Jones, graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital in Denver, is visiting with her parents here.

Memorial services were held in the lodge hall by the Pythian Sisters and Knights of Pythias on May 28.

Memorial Day was observed in much the usual way. The parade which started at 9:30 from the band hall was led by the color bearers and firing squad of the American Legion, the Hanna Band, the Pythian Sisters Drum and Bugle Corps and the Boy and Girl Scouts, followed by citizens. The procession stopped first at the monument at old No. 1 Mine, where T. H. Butler, of Rock Springs, gave an address, then motored to old Carbon, where an address was given by Sam Dickinson, of Berkeley, Calif. In the afternoon the procession marched to the World War Veterans' monument at the school grounds where they were addressed by D. R. Higley, of Rawlins. They then proceeded to the Hanna cemetery, where the concluding address was given by Rev. A. D. Wilson, and the Drum and Bugle Corp sounded taps over the grave of Mildred Mellor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Briggs spent Memorial Day in Rock Springs.

Mrs. F. E. Ford entertained at a shower at the hotel in honor of Mrs. R. M. Leake who is the recent bride of Dr. R. M. Leake of Hanna.

Miss Hale, of Rock Springs, visited here with Miss Dorothy Hunt.

Mrs. W. W. Hughes and her brother, Jack Jones, are visiting in California.

Mrs. Bessie Evans visited for a few days with relatives in Lafayette, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. John While are the proud parents of a baby boy born on June 14.

Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Wilson and family and Anna Klaseen motored to Worland to attend the Methodist Conference there.

Miss Dorothy Benedict and her grandfather, James MacDonald, are visiting relatives at Sublette.

Mrs. Martha Woolsey visited with Mrs. O. R. Kincaid at Saratoga for a few weeks.

Miss Elizabeth Crawford, graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital in Denver, is visiting her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harrison are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the Rawlins Hospital on June 5.

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Tom Marshall, Manager Rock Springs Store, is the happy possessor of the latest model DeSoto.

Robert Muir (and wife) now of Long Beach, California, arrived a week in advance of the Old Timers Reunion, having heard of the Shriners' doings. Mr. Muir will be well remembered as former General Master Mechanic here for many years.

Chris. Johnson (of Salt Lake City) was likewise here a week ahead of time and was domiciled at his son's residence.

Tommy Love, of Hanna, was here recently and warmly shook the editorial hand, announcing his intention of being at the Tenth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association.

Manuel Grillos, formerly of the engineering staff, and now on the Casper-Alcova dam project, who still claims Superior as home, is the proud father of a son born May 30.

John Wilson and Frank Lebar, Scholarship students at the School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, are putting in the summer vacation on some of the Company's projects in this district.

Jim Morgan, Jr., formerly of the Engineering Department several years back, was a recent caller at the General Offices, en route to Evanston in connection with some government work.

Dan Potter, electrical force, left following the Old Timers affair, to his birthplace along the St. Clair River, in Southern Ontario.

Muriel Crawford, formerly Stenographer and Clerk in the General Manager's Office, of recent years on the teaching staff of Winton schools, resigned at the end of the school term and will attend the University of Denver at its fall opening. She is now visiting her parents at Hanna.

P. A. Young, Band leader at Superior, announces the birth of a son on June 4. Mother and child doing nicely, and the name of Robert has been selected.

There is a yarn about a Wyoming ranch crew. Having loaded cattle in town, the ranch boss had to feed them. Leading the way to a restaurant and toying with his six-shooter while pointing to a long and expensive menu on the wall, he said, "Boys, you can have anything you want. But, if I were you, I'd take noodle soup and crackers."

All took noodle soup and crackers.

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